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Ethiopia

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Introduction

1. The Government of Ethiopia presented its first cycle Universal Periodic Report (UPR) in 2009 and has been implementing the accepted recommendations. Ethiopia has also presented reports to treaty bodies.

Follow-up and implementation of UPR recommendations

2. This Report provides updates on implementation of the accepted UPR recommendations and the progress achieved since the last report. A national consultative workshop, co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) with the technical assistance of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, East Africa Regional Office, was held in December 2010 aimed at awareness raising and implementation of the accepted recommendations. **(Recommendation 2, 96 and 98)**

3. The Government has taken measures to successfully implement the UPR recommendations, including additional legislative measures to further strengthen the institutions that play central role in the protection and promotions of human rights. The adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) by the House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR) is one such successful measure. **(Recommendation 3 and 98)**

Methodology of report preparation

4. The National Human Rights Steering Committee established a team, composed of mid-level officials, to coordinated the reporting process and prepare this report. The Government conducted consultations with stakeholders to obtain information and solicit observations and suggestions, which are used to prepare this report. The team organized a Consultative Workshop and National validation Workshop with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including government organs and civil society groups.

Constitutional guarantee of human rights

5. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) is the foundation of the human rights protection and the basis to build the country's democratic system. The Constitution, under Article 9(4) provides that international agreements ratified by Ethiopia form an integral part of the law of the land and under Article 13 enshrines the responsibility of all branches of Government to respect and ensure respect the fundamental rights and freedoms.

National legislations

6. The House of Peoples' Representatives (Ethiopia's Federal legislative organ) enacted laws to further strengthen the human rights system of the country. **(Recommendation 9, 11)** The most significant federal legislative acts include:

- Anti-Terrorism Proclamation No. 652/2009;
- A Proclamation to Provide for the Electoral Code of Conduct for Political Parties No. 662/2009);

- Proclamation to Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability No. 676/2010;
- Federal Judicial Administration Council Establishment Proclamation (as Amended) No. 684/2010;
- Social Health Insurance: Proclamation No. 690/2010;
- Proclamation to Ratify Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children Ratification No. 737/2012;
- Registration of Vital Events and National Identity Card Proclamation: No. 760/2012;
- Proclamation to Ratify International Development Association Financing Agreement for Financing Women Entrepreneurship Development Project Ratification: No. 764/2012;
- Proclamation to Ratify International Development Association Amended and Restated Financing Agreement to Provide Additional Finance to Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project Ratification No. 765/2012.

National policies, strategies and plans

7. Ethiopia has adopted national policies and strategies, which sets the platform for economic development and political transformation. The Government is implementing the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) for 2010-2015, which sets a medium-term vision to transform the nation a middle-income economy where, through the participation and free will of the people, democratic rule, good-governance and social justice reigns while simultaneously extricating itself from poverty. It addresses economic, social justice and good governance issues.

8. Ethiopia has registered high economic growth over the last ten consecutive years 2002/3-2012/13 with an annual average growth rate of GDP of 10.9 %. The agriculture has thus far been the engine of the Ethiopian economy. One of the strategic directions devised under the GTP is ensuring the productivity of smallholder agriculture by improving agricultural practices. The agriculture, industry and service sectors' annual average growth was 9.3%, 12.2% and 12.4 % respectively. Ethiopia aims to continue to expand the infrastructural development of its road network, railways, energy, telecommunication, potable water supply and irrigation development, urban and construction development for economic growth, employment creation and social welfare. The Government has putted in place plans to realize accelerated and sustained economic growth that contributed to poverty eradication and achievement of MDGs such as reduction in child mortality, access to schools and provision of health services to the public. The stable macroeconomic environment in the country and the double-digit growth has contributed to the advancement of human rights in the country.

Criminal justice policy

9. In 2010, the Government issued an enhanced criminal justice policy to ensure the peace and security of its citizens and to advance and strengthen democracy and good governance. The Policy maps out a national strategy of crime prevention aimed at improving crime investigation and prosecution and to ensure the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice process. It aims to ensure access to justice, speedy and fair judicial processes and due process for the accused, especially vulnerable groups and juvenile

offenders strengthens the respect for individual rights and freedoms. **(Recommendation 10)**

National Human Rights Action Plan

10. The Government of Ethiopia adopted the NHRAP to develop a comprehensive and structural mechanism to advance the respect, protection and fulfilment of human and democratic rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It was developed through consultative meetings and workshops to augment the participation of governmental organisations, civil societies and the public at large. It reviews the human rights situation in the country, identifies potential problems, and sets feasible solutions. It addresses civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as well as the rights of vulnerable groups and the right to clean environment and the right to development. An NHRAP Affairs Coordinating Committee composed of six Ministries and the Human Rights Commission is established at a Ministerial level, to lead, supervise and manage the monitoring and evaluation sections established at the Federal and Regional levels. **(Recommendation 3 and 97)**

Democracy and good governance

11. National elections were held in accordance with the law to encourage public participation in decision-making, which is also effected through the involvement of associations and individual citizens. Various types of associations are formed that work to protect the interests of the groups they represent.

12. The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) has conducted free and fair elections in Federal and State constituencies. Since its establishment, the NEBE has conducted four national elections: by-elections, local elections and referendum. Elections were conducted to elect members of the House of People's Representatives and State Councils. A total of 547 constituencies and around 43,500 polling stations were in place to conduct elections throughout the Country. The HPR regularly facilitates forums and make public calls to all stakeholders to comment on or discuss and make recommendations on draft laws proposed for adoption. **(Recommendation 64)**

13. The Government launched national program on good governance, which focuses on public service management. The establishment of the Ministry of Civil Service has been an important milestone in strengthening the good governance structure. This Ministry is tasked with implementing the Citizen's Charter, which is issued to serve as a guidebook to make the services provided by civil servants more transparent, effective and efficient, rendering them accountable to the public and enabling citizens to be aware of their rights.

Institutional framework

Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

14. The Commission has opened branch offices in the Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, Somali, Tigray and the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples National Regional States. The Commission has also translated human rights instruments into Amharic, Oromiffa, Tigrigna, Somali and Afar languages. **(Recommendation 4, 5 and 8)**

The Institution of the Ombudsman

15. The Institution of the Ombudsman has made enormous contributions to the strengthening of good governance, including by inquiring into claims of abuse of power by the executive. The institution has also been receiving a growing number of administrative complaints from the public as a sign of the growing confidence of citizens on the institution. It has been successfully using the media to raise public awareness. **(Recommendation 5)**

The Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

16. The Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) has been working on the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of crimes of corruption. For instance, in the year 2009/10 the FEACC received 2915 tip-offs and complaints of which only 1584 were under its jurisdiction and 405 of are under investigation. FEACC's conviction rate for the year 2009/10 stood at 96.6 percent. Seven of the nine Regional States have also established their own anti-corruption commissions.

Judicial bodies

17. The Supreme, High and First Instance courts at the Federal Regional levels, in their functions, continued upholding the impartiality and independence of the courts and serving as the basis for the protection of human rights. They are assisted by Judicial Administration Councils at the Federal and Regional levels established pursuant to Proclamation No. 684/2010. The Councils administer the appointment of judges, draft and enforce disciplinary code of conduct for judges, decide on the placement, transfer, salary, allowance, promotion and medical benefits of judges. Moreover, the Licensing Procedures for Advocates and a Code of Conduct for both advocates and public prosecutors further strengthens the administration of justice. **(Recommendation 11)**

18. The Federal Supreme Court established, the Child Justice Project Office (CJPO) with the objective of ensuring that the laws and practices of the country are consistent with the Constitution and international instruments on the rights of the child ratified by Ethiopia. It further contributes to the administration of child justice in the country. Federal and Regional courts in both civil and criminal benches introduced child-friendly settings entertaining cases involving children as parties, victims or witnesses. The settings are informal, supported by new technologies and social workers to assist children with the view to making the system less intimidating and child friendly. The Project Office has recently established Legal Protection Centre for Children, which facilitates the provision of free legal aid and psychosocial service through a referral system. Accordingly, 4000 children, of which 2607 children benefited from the legal aid with respect to civil cases, 973 children with criminal law cases benefited from the legal aid for juvenile offenders and 532 have been given psychosocial service since the Centre began its operation in 2013. **(Recommendation 12)**

Vital Events Registration Agency

19. A Proclamation on the Registration of Vital Events and National Identity Cards has been issued to create a mechanism for the registration of vital events in the country and to store data properly. The Council of Ministers issued Regulation No. 278/2005 establishing the Vital Events Registration Agency accountable to the Ministry of Justice. The Agency has started its work by gathering data regarding birth, death, marriage, divorce and

declaration of absence that were scattered in different institutions. The Agency is also working with Regional Governments to establish similar agencies in all regions to effectively register vital events. A National Council has been established to oversee and coordinate the works of the Agency. **(Recommendation 43)**

International legal obligations and commitments

20. Ethiopia has ratified the International Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 7 July 2010. **(Pending Recommendation 1 and Recommendation 11)**

21. Ethiopia has submitted reports under the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. **(Recommendation 14)**

Civil and political rights

Freedom of religion

22. The major religious groups in Ethiopia have established an Inter-Religious Council in January 2010, to enable religious institutions advance their faith freely without infringing anyone's Constitutional rights, while maintaining religious tolerance, promoting a culture of peace through religious participation. The Council has organized several awareness-creation conferences; including one national and two regional consultative and experience-sharing workshops with the participation of 870 religious leaders and faith-based organizations (FBO). These workshops focused on issues related to harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, HIV and AIDS, and maternal and youth reproductive health.

23. Adherents of the various religions have also freely exercised their right to establish institutions of religious education, and to publish and disseminate religious books, newspapers and magazines. In addition, in strict conformity with the Constitutional principle of separation of state and religion, all religious institutions are able to elect their leaders using their internal regulations. Moreover, the Government has addressed administrative grievances submitted by the followers of different religions and resolved them peacefully. The Ministry of Federal Affairs facilitated consultations in 2010 among leaders of the Christian and Muslim communities to resolve a particular problem in one locality. **(Recommendation 50)**

Freedom of expression and assembly

24. The Constitution promotes a free mass media by prohibiting censorship. The Freedom of Mass Media and Access Information Proclamation, which creates enabling conditions to nurture free and independent mass media, provides that citizens have the right to create and establish mass media services. This Proclamation also provides that any person or entity possessing a nation-wide broadcasting license may not exercise control over another company holding such a license in the same or an overlapping market. This

legislative measure is taken with the view to ensuring the diversity and pluralism of opinion in the overall mass media platform. **(Recommendations 61 and 62)**

25. With a conviction that the country needs to diversify its broadcasting infrastructure, the Government allocated significant amount of budget to launch 12 additional TV channels so that citizens would enjoy the plurality of opinions. The Government also issued Regulations and directives on the operation of mass media. These include the Directives on: the Commercial Radio Broadcasting Services, the Community Radio Broadcasting Service, the Broadcasting Service Grievance Handling and Subscription Broadcasting Service. Federal public relations officers have received training on these directives and a mechanism for notification procedures for the media has been developed. In the past four years, eight public and five private media organs obtained broadcasting licenses as well as sixteen public and private newspapers and twenty-six magazines have also joined the mass media market. Community-based radio stations that broadcast programs in local languages have also started to provide broadcasting services. **(Recommendation 60)**

26. The Government has established a national task force, spearheaded by the Institution of the Ombudsman and composed of the relevant Government offices, to oversee the implementation of the Proclamation to Provide for Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information No. 590/2008 that guarantees all persons the right to seek, obtain and communicate any information held by public bodies. Various draft legislations are prepared to implement the Proclamation, including the Protected Disclosure Proclamation, Classified Information Protection Proclamation and Regulation to provide Fees to Access Information are the main ones. The Institution of the Ombudsman organized training for 4399 individuals including Government officials, public relation officers and journalists. Baseline survey on the current status of the provision of information by the Government was conducted in cooperation Justice and Legal Systems Research Institute. **(Recommendation 61)**

27. In February 2009, the Government of Ethiopia issued the Charities and Societies Proclamation, which aims at strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations and enhancing their contribution in the socio-economic development of the country. This law was adopted following public discussion involving NGOs and relevant stakeholders. The Charities and Civil Societies Agency has been tasked with registration, licensing, and supervising the application of the law and building a transparent and accountable framework. On average of 332 NGOs sought registration each year since the adoption of the Proclamation. Currently, there are over 3000 national and international non-governmental organizations operating freely in Ethiopia. Human Rights defenders were registered as civil societies and the necessary legal protection has been accorded. The Proclamation is also provides a legal and conducive working environment for non-governmental organizations. **(Recommendation 51, 53, 54 and 55)**

Freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention

28. The necessary legal framework has been established to guarantee citizens the freedom from arbitrary arrest as provided in the Constitution and no person may be detained without a charge or conviction against him. Awareness creation trainings were given to the members of the police and defense forces by EHRC on how to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention. Prison and detention centers have been monitored by the EHRC, and the Ministry of Justice who are tasked with ensuring that citizens would neither be detained for political reasons nor imprisoned arbitrarily. **(Recommendation 58, 62 and 63)**

Respect for the due process of law while countering terrorism

29. The Anti-Terrorism Proclamation empowers the House of Peoples' Representatives, upon submission by the Government, to proscribe and de-proscribe a group as a terrorist organization after assessing as to whether a particular group will pose a threat to the safety and security of the country and the population. No organization will be proscribed unless the House reaches a conclusion following debate and vote taking into account the security of the nation and citizens' freedom of expression and assembly. **(Recommendation 91)**

30. The Government has undertaken efforts to make the public aware of the challenges of terrorism, in its role to ensure both the security of the nation as well as the citizen's right to expression and assembly. The Government has extended educational campaigns on the principles of due process in the context of criminal and constitutional law, for example, on the presumption of innocence, the right to a hearing; guarantee to be tried within a reasonable timeframe, the right to be tried by a competent, independent and impartial court, and the right to appeal a conviction. The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld the importance of these Constitutional guarantees. **(Recommendation 91)**

Engagement with civil societies

31. The Prime Minister and other senior Government officials have held discussions with civil societies including youth and women associations and the business community and have addressed their demands. The EHRC has been collaborating with civil society organizations in providing free legal aid services, promoting human rights, conducting research related to human rights issues and publications, including through a Memorandum of Understanding signed with civil society. The EHRC has also been providing financial support for projects undertaken by universities and civil societies. **(Recommendation 52)**

The 2010 elections

32. The Constitution and the Amended Electoral Law together with other election-related Regulations have provided a legal framework for the conduct of genuine elections in line with Ethiopia's international commitments. In accordance with the Constitution, the National Electoral Board is free from any influence and is able to conduct free and fair elections at the Federal and Regional levels. The Amended Electoral law provides that members of the Board shall be loyal to the Constitution, non-partisan, professionally competent, and able to conduct their activities in a manner befitting their status. The 2010 election was essentially characterized by active participation of all political actors and the creation of favourable conditions for all political parties to freely and equally convey their alternatives to the public.

33. The four major political parties drafted and endorsed the Electoral Code of Conduct that was improved and endorsed unanimously by all parties and was finally enacted as a Proclamation by the House of Peoples' Representatives. **(Recommendation 64)**

34. There were 79 political organizations that registered and obtained certificates from the Board. Among these political organizations, 23 operate at the National level, while the remaining 56 operate at Regional States. The Government has provided equal access to free airtime on the public radio and television stations and columns in newspapers to the political parties participating in the elections. All political parties have been given air time based on, their seat within Federal and Regional legislatures. To ensure the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and public participation, the Board has put in place mechanisms to facilitate the provision of all the necessary information to the media from

the political parties. Political parties have also been allowed to organize demonstrations. In accordance with the revised Political Parties Registration Proclamation, a regulation on the financial assistance to be given to political parties has been issued and implemented by the Government. **(Recommendation 59)**

35. There were also institutional measures taken by the Board to ensure free and fair elections. The Board organized capacity building trainings and seminars for voters, election officials, election observers, political parties, the media, legal and administrative officials. The Board accredited the Ethiopian Civil Societies Association to assign election observers in polling stations and has given their observers trainings. Trainings were also given on the code of conduct, the civics and ethical standards as well as voter's education to ensure the loyalty of election officials and voters to the Constitution. The national election in 2010 was free and fair and met national and international standards. It was held with high public participation, which was further enhanced through the participation of associations and individual citizens in election observation. **(Recommendations 64 and 65)**

36. The Grievance Hearing Committees (GHC), as part of the Board, was established at regional, constituency and polling station levels by the Proclamation. These Committees are composed of three members, the head of the respective electoral office and two public observers. The GHC deal with complaints concerning voter registration, candidate registration, voting, counting and results. Complaints relating to the voting process should be lodged at the polling station to the GHC, which shall decide immediately on the complaint. In the event that a polling station GHC refuses to accept a complaint, the complainant may proceed to the constituency level GHC. Decisions taken at the constituency level may be appealed against at the Board, whose decisions in turn can be challenged before the Federal Supreme Court. Around 129 complaints were logged under this mechanism by political parties and solutions were provided by the Board in 2010 General Elections. Judges, prosecutors, and police have been trained on election law, the ethics of elections and directives on the handling of election related grievances. **(Recommendation 66)**

Economic, social and cultural rights

General overview

37. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to eradicate poverty and ensure the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in Ethiopia by implementing its plans, forging partnerships with relevant stakeholders. New laws aimed at improving social, economic and cultural rights of the people were adopted including: the Public Servants' Pension Proclamation, the Private Organization Employees' Pension Proclamation and the Social Health Insurance Proclamation. These Proclamations protect the rights of civil servants and employees within the private sector to retirement /pension allowance and related benefits. **(Recommendation 71 and 74)**

38. Moreover, the Nation, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia have the Constitutional right to speak, write and develop their own language; express, develop their culture and preserve their history. Significant efforts have been undertaken to preserve heritage and cultural sites in many parts of the country. The Government has undertaken activities to strengthen intercultural/religious dialogue, to foster mutual understanding of heritage and the sharing of common values with a view of contributing towards social progress and social cohesion. It has been implementing policies and legal frameworks for the protection and safeguarding of Ethiopia's natural, and tangible, intangible cultural heritage. **(Recommendation 9)**

39. The Government has designed several strategies to engage in public sector reform and Business Process Reengineering (BPR). The Federal Government provided support to emerging regional administrations that need special attention. Training and orientation seminars were provided to the Federal and Regional civil service employees to increase efficiency and enable them to respond to the challenges. Between 2008/9 to 2012/13 as much as 5010 civil servants were enrolled at the Ethiopian Civil Service University and earned certification and advanced degrees. **(Recommendation 6)**

40. The Government is implementing the GTP build on earlier sustainable development and poverty reduction programs. In the agricultural sector, training sessions for farmer and scientifically researched high yield technologies were introduced yielding encouraging results. In 2010, 52,023 agricultural extension workers were deployed and 5.09 million households benefited from agricultural extension services. In 2011, 9.04 million households benefited from the program. There were 7,748,305 beneficiaries who were able to participate in the productive safety net program in 2011, and 1.8 million food self-sufficient beneficiaries graduated from the Household Asset Building Program. **(Recommendation 71 and 74)**

41. The economy has experienced strong and broad-based growth over the past decade; which resulted in positive trends that reduced poverty, in both urban and rural areas. The proportion of people living below the poverty line in Ethiopia has declined from 38.7% in 2004-2005, to 27.8 in 2011/12. The poverty targeted growth oriented expenditure increased from 47.3 billion in 2009/10 to 87.6 billion in 2011/12; which is about 70.4% of total Government spending. The increment in spending on growth oriented pro poor sectors reflects Ethiopia's commitment to eradicate overall poverty. The per capita income has increased from USD 377 in 2009/10 to USD 513 in 2011/12. The integrated development, the micro and small-scale enterprise development programs have been used as a tool to fight the unemployment in cities and urban centers. The Government was able to generate employment for 2,681,367 job seekers in the year 2010/11-2012/13. From this 1,556,821 are permanent and 1,124,546 are temporary jobs. The large-scale projects undertaken by the Government created jobs to 1,283,254 people. 60.3% of the urban population in 2010/11, were economically active and this has increased to 62.5% in 2011/12. The measures taken in the urban areas have helped decrease the urban unemployment rate from 18% in 2010 to 17.5% in 2011 while youth unemployment declined from 23.7 to 23.3% in the same period. **(Recommendation 67)**

42. With the view of building its capacity in the field of education, infrastructure, health, housing, agriculture and ensuring food security, the Government requested technical assistance from international, regional and non-Governmental organizations. In this regard the technical assistance provided by financial institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and Arab Bank were commendable. **(Recommendation 70)**

43. In order to connect the capital city and Regional States and various administrative zones a total of 7,397 km roads were constructed in the year 2010/11 and 2011/12. Hence, Federal and Regional road network increased from 48,793 km in 2009/10 to 56,190 km in 2011/12. Moreover, all-weather road network at Woreda level increased from 845 km in 2010/11 to 10,219 km in 2011/12. The average time required to reach to an all-weather road decreased from 3.5 hours in 2010/11 to 2.9 hours in 2011/12.

44. Consistent with the GTP, the Government of Ethiopia has maintained a significant level of cooperation with the international community. Currently, there are more than 73 of such cooperative projects with international and regional financial institutions aimed at poverty reduction, estimated to be more than USD 8.48 billion. The Government anticipates that this level of cooperation with the international community would be maintained to solidify its efforts to continue sustained poverty reduction. **(Recommendation 75)** There are also constructive partnerships between the Government and NGOs, international

organizations, including the United Nations, which provides food and medical assistances. **(Recommendation 72)**

Food security

45. Ethiopia has implemented policies, and programs vital to the agricultural sector. The integration of disaster prevention and preparedness operations has successfully ensured food security for 76.2 million people. The area covered by the major crops has increased from 13.16 million hectares in 2009/10 to 13.69 million hectares in 2011/12. The production of major crops has increased from 202.46 million quintals in 2009/10 to 232.44 million quintals in 2011/12. The average productivity of the major crops increased from 15.38 quintals/hectare in 2009/10 to 17.0 quintals /hectare in 2011/12. The Government in cooperation with other partners and stakeholders improved agricultural production and food security, including scaling up a disaster reduction support program already in place. The comprehensive five-year national program on Disaster Risk Management intends to reduce the risks and impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system. **(Recommendations 69 and 73)**

Potable water supply and programs for conservation of land and water resources

46. Ethiopia has made significant progress in integrating the principle of sustainable development into the country's development policies and programs. In order to upgrade the land and water resources, the Government has engaged in watershed management activities, environmental protection and rehabilitation programs, aimed at enhancing the country's water resources and safeguarding these resources from pollution. Farmers have also voluntarily spent on average 40 to 50 days working on soil and water conservation program in 2011/12, covering approximately 8.5 million hectares of land throughout the country. **(Recommendation 69)**

47. In order to improve access to safe drinking water, the Government undertook several measures to increase national water coverage in the country from 52.12% in 2010/11 to 68.4 in 2012/13. For the same period, the rural and urban water supply coverage increased from 48.85 to 66.5 and 74.64 to 81.3 respectively. During the period 2011-2013 about 50,750 rural and 128 urban water supply projects were implemented. About 9,409 schools and 4,565 health institutions were provided access to safe water supply. **(Recommendation 71)**

Education

48. The Government has given high priority to the right to education and has allocated ever-increasing resources in the sector with the view to realizing it. The primary strategic direction of the education sector is to ensure equitable access to quality education at all levels. Primary education is free to all citizens, and all children of school age are strongly encouraged to attend school. In 2011, primary education was provided in more than 25 local languages. In the early 1990s, Gross Enrolment Rate in primary schools was only 32%. This figure rose to 96.4% by 2010/11. The number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 15.8 million in 2009/10 to 16.7 million in 2010/11 and then to 17 million in 2011/12. This progress in education demonstrates that a sustained Government-led effort to reduce poverty and expand the public education system equitably, backed by sufficient resources and improved service delivery, can dramatically increase school enrolment. **(Recommendation 81, 83 and 86)**

49. The Government has increased accessibility to secondary schools, building of new schools and equipping them with necessary inputs both in urban and rural areas. The number of elementary schools increased from 26951 in 2009/10 to 29482 in 2011/12, whereas the number of secondary schools increased from 1517 in 2010/11 to 1711 in 2011/12. **(Recommendation 86)** Moreover, the Government introduced Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) which plays a vital role in producing and meeting the demand for middle level skills of the different industries and support the expansion of micro and small enterprises in the country. In 2009/10 and 2010/11 the number of trainees attending TVET programs were 353,420 and 371,347, respectively. The number of undergraduate participation in higher education increased from 420,387 in 2009/10 to 491,871 in 2011/12, further expanding the participation in higher education.

50. To improve the literacy rate of girls and women, the Government has been implementing programs, including non-formal and adult education. In 2011/12 the number of participants in the adult functional education program was 2.1 million persons (1.3 million male and 810 thousand female). Ethiopia is showing progress in addressing gender disparity at all levels of its educational system. The gender disparities in primary and secondary schools have continued to decline throughout the years, reaching 0.93 and 0.79 respectively in 2011. Gender parity at the tertiary education level has improved from 0.22 in 1991 to 0.36 in 2010; the gender parity is even lower at 0.1 at graduate school. The Government has implemented an affirmative action program and reduced the entrance requirements for women in higher learning institutions, on each field of study. 30 % quota is reserved for girls, resulting an increase in girls' participation from 24 % in 2002/03 to 25.6% in 2010/11. Moreover, the Government provided tutorial classes, life skill trainings and financial supports for the students who are in need of such supports. There is also affirmative action for students with disability and students from emerging regions. **(Recommendation 22, 24, 82 and 85)**

51. Key priority of the education sector development program is to improve and ensure the quality and efficiency of education at all levels. The Government has already started implementing a strategic General Education Quality Improvement Package; which encompasses six programs: Teacher Development Program, Curriculum Aligned to student Assessment and Examinations, Ethics Program, Management and Administration Program (MAP), Information Communication Technology, and Program Coordination and Monitoring Evaluation, to develop the education system of the country. **(Recommendation 84 and 87)**

Health

52. Considerable progress has been made to improve the provision of health services in Ethiopia during the past two decades. With regards to mobilizing communities for the provision of the health extension package, the primary focus was directed towards women groups. As part of the initiative to assign two health extension workers (HEW) per rural Kebele, a total of 34,604 health extension workers were deployed across the country in 2011/12. To scale up the implementation of the health extension package, "Health Development Army" mainly composed of women was established to work together with Health extension workers. These community-level volunteers are trained by the health extension workers to focus more intensively on sparking local behavior change. Primary health care services coverage reached 96% in 2010/11. The pentavalent vaccine coverage and full immunization of infant coverage has increased from 82% in 2009/10 to 84.7% in 2010/11 and from 72.3% in 2009/10 to 74.5% in 2010/11 respectively. **(Recommendation 77)**

53. The Government devised various strategies, packages and action plans that have helped to ensure the achievement of MDGs regarding the reduction of child and maternal mortality rate. The antenatal care provided for mothers has increased from 31% in 2009/10 to 97.4% in 2012/13. The post-natal service coverage for mothers also increased from 34% in 2009/10 to 50.5% in 2012/13, the percentage of births attended by skilled health personal increased from 15.7% in 2009/10 to 23.1 in 2012/13. By the end of the year 2012, 812 ambulances were distributed to all Regions, and the Government has also allocated more than 681 million birr to purchase and distribute contraceptive drugs and medical equipment. **(Recommendation 76)**

54. The country's under-five mortality rate (UMR) , has steadily declining from 211 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 88 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010. The Infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined from 97 in 2000/01 to 59 per 1000 live births in 2010/11. To improve child health services, significant efforts were also made by increasing pentavalent and measles vaccination coverage. **(Recommendation 76)**

55. The Government undertook reforms in 2009 to address the spread of serious diseases of public health, concern of epidemic potential and disasters of any cause in general; and established a center called "Public Health Emergency Management Center" at the Federal, Regional, zonal and district level. These centers assisted in controlling the outbreaks and spread of serious diseases in various parts of the country. **(Recommendation 77)**

56. The Government has endorsed the health sector development plan (HSDP) IV that extends to the period between 2010/11 and 2014/15 and focuses on prevention and mitigation of health problems such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, diarrheal diseases and common childhood and maternal illnesses. There has been a marked expansion of comprehensive HIV/AIDS services through decentralization and task shifting. Currently, there are 2,997, 1,901 and 8,67 health facilities providing HIV testing and counseling (HTC), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) services respectively. In 2009/10 and 2010/11, the number of health posts were 14,192 and 15,095 respectively, which has increased to 15,668 in 2011/12. A total of 1476 health posts were constructed during the first two years of the GTP period. **(Recommendation 78)**

57. Efforts have been made to address the challenge of malaria. In 2011/12 a total of 6.6 million bed nets and 957,100 kg of Deltametrin chemical were distributed and 4.4 million houses were sprayed. The Government has partnered with various countries and international organizations in this effort. In this regard, Ethiopia and the United States of America agreed to a five-year Partnership Framework through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) outlining a five-year joint strategic framework in line with the objectives of Ethiopia's Health Sector Development Plan IV and the Strategic Plan for Intensifying Multi- Sectored HIV/AIDS Response in Ethiopia 2010–2014. **(Recommendation 80)**

58. The Government has maintained a continuous focus on utilizing financial mechanisms to improve access to and quality of healthcare in the country for nearly two decades. In particular, the FMOH has developed and implemented a comprehensive Healthcare Financing Strategy that emphasizes the importance of strong coordination and harmonization between development partners and the Government. In close collaboration with development partners, the Federal Ministry of Health has made significant progress to realize the goal of "One plan, one budget, and one report". Accordingly, the MDG priority pooled fund has increased from 17 million USD in 2009/2010 to USD 110.7 million in 2013/14. **(Recommendation 79)**

Groups in need of special protection

Women

59. The protection of women and children has been given priority both at the Federal and Regional States level. It has introduced strategies to promote gender mainstreaming in all sectors. The GTP and the sector development plan for women and children have included policy priorities for womens' economic empowerment, their participation in political and decision-making process. It is focused on improvement of the health status of women, the protection of women and girls from discriminatory attitudes, harmful traditional practices and violence; improvement of quality of life for women and girls through their active engagement and participation in environmental protection and management. All Government institutions have revitalized their structure by setting up departments focused on women's affairs. The Government has established the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs to steer the women affairs at the Cabinet level. **(Recommendation 23)**

Empowerment of women

60. The Government has mainstreamed gender issues in different national policies: in health, education and training, HIV AIDS, population and other sectoral policies. Moreover, the issuance of the National Action Plan on Gender and Development aims at combating discrimination and ensures that gender is fully considered and incorporated in the annual plans of all sectors. **(Recommendation 19 and 23)**

Economic empowerment

61. The Government has adopted Women Focus Growth and Transformation Strategy (2010/11-2014/15), and National Gender Inclusive Guideline to encourage and promote women's participation. The Government has promoted women's entrepreneurship development by providing training and facilitating access to both credit and markets. The Government has promoted Women Development and Change Package and Micro - Finance job creation. In 2010/11, more than 101 micro and small-scale businesses owned and operated by women grew into medium-scale enterprises. Credit and saving services were available for more than half a million women in 2010/11. Women have access to land and credit unions. By the end of the year 2010/11, 1,072546 women benefitted from microfinance enterprises and 50% of employment opportunities are reserved for women. Land possession by women has increased: 28% of rural land owners are women and 30% of the share of public housing was reserved for women. **(Recommendation 38)**

Political participation

62. The level of political participation by women in Ethiopia has increased significantly. The number of women who ran for office and the total number of female voters in the 2010 elections were 7% and 47.8% respectively. Women now hold 19% of positions in the Executive Organ at the Federal level. The elected women members of the HPR between the years 2000–2005 were around 42 (7.7%). In the years 2005-2010, the number of seats occupied by women have increased significantly to 117 (22%) in HPR and 21 (18.75%) in the House of Federation. Currently the number of women members in the HPR reached 27.9%, and 16.5% in the Executive. **(Recommendation 20 and 24)**

Social empowerment

63. Associations that focus on issues of women are established, including Women Affairs Standing Committees in the House of People's Representatives, and similar associations have been established in Regional States, Weredas and Kebeles to improve the social status of women and ensure their participation in decision-making structures. These associations aims to assist women in handling daily challenges, such as domestic violence, usage of contraceptives and discussions on their challenges and offered them trainings on how to resolve their problems by themselves. **(Recommendation 20)**

Measures taken to eradicate any form of violence against women (VAW) and children

64. Aiming to raise awareness about the recommendations made in the report, the Government disseminated throughout the regions the relevant, including the National Gender Audit and Gender Analysis, the Gender Analysis, Gender Audit Guidelines and the Official Version Gender Audit. **(Recommendation 19 and 26)**

65. The Government launched awareness creation and mobilization campaigns on womens' social and political rights and gender mainstreaming analysis. These campaigns were held during national events focused on the social, economic, physical and psychological impact of VAW and gender based violence (GBV). Religious leaders also conducted public discussions to prevent VAW. A national assessment was conducted at the country level to evaluate the extent of violence and the outcome has helped in designing programs, strategies and appropriate measures to be taken. **(Recommendation 25, 29 and 30)**

66. Capacity building workshops were also held for judicial bodies concerning GBV, to ensure that appropriate measures are taken. A special manual was prepared and a special team was set up to follow up on the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence crimes. Moreover, 1 in 4 prosecutors were appointed in every prosecution office as a special prosecutor to exclusively handle cases related with VAW and GBV. **(Recommendation 34)** In addition, a crisis center for victims of sexual violence was set up in the year 2012 in Addis Ababa whereby victims of sexual violence are provided with a trio of services: physical, psychological and legal support as well as pro bono services. Based on this bench mark, there is a plan open similar centers in different parts of the country where deemed necessary. **(Recommendation 31)**

67. The National Strategy on Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices was issued in 2012 and distributed in Regional States and City Administrations. A national coordination body, composed of Governmental offices was created to cooperate in combating all forms of VAW. The Government enacted the Revised Sentencing Guidelines containing specific measures in support of women's rights and curbing GBV. The Government is working closely with the Women's Federation to ensure that appropriate measures are being taken against the perpetrators of GBW. **(Recommendation 44, 45 and 47)**

68. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs in collaboration with UNICEF established a centre for the investigation and prosecution of violence against children at the First Instance Court in Addis Ababa. The two Ministries provides psychological and legal advice for victims before they appear in court. Prevention and rehabilitation projects are being implemented in the regional capital cities in collaboration with the UN, international and domestic NGOs to assist and rehabilitate the victims of sexual violence and child labour exploitation. The Government has established a Child Care Centre to give psychiatric and medical services for victims of sexual violence. Child protection units are established in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Adama, Dessie, Awassa, Mekele and Gonder to combat violence against children. **(Recommendation 31)**

69. A national coordinating body, which constitutes judicial administration organs, has been established to work with the community regarding violence against children, the legal regime and its effects. Different measures were taken to make the investigation and prosecution of offenders very effective. Victim Friendly Benches are established in Addis Ababa, Adama, and Awassa. A number of juvenile justice offices at Regional and Federal Courts are established to give free legal aid service and psychiatric services for victims. Child justice and rehabilitation centres are under operation. These activities helped to reduce violence against children. **(Recommendation 41(A), 44 and 45)**

Measures taken to eradicate harmful traditional practices

70. FGM, abduction, early marriage and other harmful traditional practices are all punishable by the Criminal Law. The Government has established a Forum, which constitutes the Ministry of Justice, Police and Courts to deal with harmful traditional practices and sexual violence.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

71. The HPR has allocated an independent budget for the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs to combat FGM. A national strategy and action plan on the elimination of harmful traditional practices and female genital mutilation is adopted and has been distributed to the regional states and cities administrations. **(Recommendation 27 and 32)**

72. The Government has created programs to disseminate information and experience sharing between the Regional States to allow them share experience. Members of the law enforcement community and judges have also benefitted from these activities. **(Recommendation 28)**

73. Public discussions and the media have played a great role in combating harmful traditional practices in general and female genital mutilation in particular. A number of television and radio programs broadcasted on the deleterious psychological, social and physical harms of FGM and a national campaign on harmful traditional practices on the international FGM day and children's day has also helped the effort. **(Recommendation 33)**

Early marriage

74. The Government has taken measures to protect the rights of women and girls by implementing laws concerning the minimum marital age, regardless of whether the marriage is arranged, forced, or voluntary. The Federal Revised Family Code requires the minimum age of marriage to be 18. **(Recommendation 21)**

75. The Revised Criminal Code imposes 3–7 years of imprisonment on those violating the minimum marriageable age. A National Committee on the Elimination of Harmful Traditional Practices is established and is implementing the National Action Plan to Eliminate Forced Marriage, Arranged Marriage And Early Marriage. A project to benefit 200,000 children and adults and to eliminate early marriage is under implementation in Amhara Regional State where early marriage is most prevalent. Awareness creation and community discussions activities on actions to benefit and promote the welfare of the young girls are being undertaken. TV and radio programs on the negative effects of early and forced marriage are being broadcasted. **(Recommendation 39)**

Measures taken to combat trafficking of women

76. The Government has given significant emphasis to combat trafficking in women. The Government has established a National Council to Combat Trafficking in Persons, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, in June 2011. The Council is composed of senior

Government officials, religious leaders, eminent personalities from various social institutions and civil society organizations. Regional States have also created Councils at the Regional, Woreda and Kebele levels. These Councils have been entrusted with the task of combating human trafficking in all its forms. The Council established a National Task Force to lead mass mobilization in the fight against human trafficking and prosecute human traffickers. A series of public discussions were held on the effects of human trafficking especially of women and children. Human Trafficking Control centres are established in Amhara and Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Regional States and some parts of Addis Ababa. The Government is implementing an action plan in cooperation with neighbouring countries, on measures to be taken to curtail illegal migration and combat human trafficking The Government has also established Reception Centres around border posts, for victims of trafficking to provide advice, first aid and other services and return victims to their families. **[Recommendation 35]**

77. The Federal Police Commission has directed its efforts to bringing perpetrators of this crime to justice. Some were found guilty and were sentenced from 5–15 years of imprisonment. As deterrent and to ensure the protection of the rights of women and children, the Revised Federal Supreme Court Sentencing Guideline No. 2/2013 was issued to increase the level and rank on crimes committed against women. **[Recommendation 36]**

Children

Discrimination against vulnerable girls

78. The Government has established Children Rights Committees (CRC) at Federal, Regional States and zonal levels. It gives appropriate support to the CRCs to enable them to achieve their duties of supervising the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

79. Child welfare is one of the priority areas of the Government. It is committed to improving the welfare of children and protect their rights and has adopted a national plan of action to combat any form of discrimination against children. Children's parliaments have been established at various levels. The Government supported these parliaments to help children advance their rights. **(Recommendation 19 and 41 b)**

Violence against children

80. The Government is taking action to prevent violence against children and labour exploitation of children. The Government has been implementing policies and laws in cooperation with non-governmental organizations working on children. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' has adopted a National Action Plan (2011–2018) to prevent labour exploitation children and enacted a Directive to implement the Labour Proclamation to protect the rights and welfare of the child. A National Steering Committee is also established to give directions, strategies and recommendations on sexual violence, child labour and exploitation and rehabilitation of victims. **(Recommendation 30, 31, 34, 41)**

81. The Government has established a national coordinating body composed of the Ministry of Justice, other relevant Ministries, the Federal Police Commission, Federal Courts, the Institution of the Ombudsman and the EHRC. It is mandated to coordinate activities by various stakeholders with a view to combat sexual abuse and labour exploitation of children and provide training to the community regarding violence against children, the legal regime and its effects. Its activities have helped reduce violence against children. **(Recommendation 32)**

Measures taken to combat child trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced prostitution

82. The Constitution prohibits all forms of slavery and the Revised Criminal Code imposes 5-20 years of imprisonment and financial penalties on those found to be engaged in child trafficking. The Government is coordinating its activities with other partners to help citizens, particularly women and children who are victims of trafficking. The Government is also implementing a National strategy to combat the sale and exploitation of children. The ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is under consideration by the HPR. **(Recommendation 37 and Pending Recommendation 7)**

83. Training to control and prevent child trafficking was provided to security personnel assigned to work around border posts. Members of the Federal and Regional police, and security officials are mandated to bring traffickers to justice. A control mechanism in transport services is in place to check whether children travelling in public transports are with their parents or guardians. **(Recommendation 35, 36 and 49)**

84. A team of special prosecutors who work on violence and exploitation of children was set up at various levels. Social workers are employed to work with the prosecutors to give psychological advice to the victims of sexual exploitation. A group of lawyers that are working in close cooperation with the police have been providing free legal aid service on civil cases to victims of sexual abuse and exploitation who cannot afford to pay for proper legal service. Special benches are established in courts to try cases related with the sale and exploitation of children without delay. Manuals on how to combat the sale of children for prostitution and sexual violence are distributed to the regions. In many instances, the courts have imposed imprisonment ranging from 5-15 years on offenders found guilty of child trafficking. **(Recommendation 35, 36 and 37)**

Measures taken with regard to problems associated with street children

85. The Government, in collaboration with civil society, is implementing a program to reintegrate street children with their families and provide them skills and vocational trainings to enable them reintegrated with the society. Relevant Government bodies, NGOs, and community organizations are working to prevent children from leaving their families and to live in the street. **(Recommendation 40)**

Measures taken to prevent recruitment of children in the armed forces

86. The Federal and Regional Police Commissions and the Ministry of National Defence have put in place laws, which set 18 as the minimum age for recruitment, in line with international standards. Any person below the age of 18 would not be enrolled in national defence or police forces. The ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts is under consideration by the HPR. **(Recommendation 42 and Pending Recommendation 8)**

The right of children to food

87. In order to provide a balanced nutrition, the Government has adopted a community based Revised National Nutrition Program (NNP) to reduce the magnitude of malnutrition. The NNP targets the most vulnerable children under the age of 5, particularly those below the age 2. Ethiopia has also adopted the international code of marketing on Breast-milk substitutes to improve the health and nutrition of infants and young children. **(Recommendation 68)**

88. Community based nutrition services have been implemented in many of Regional States. Regular supervisions were held with the view to advising mothers on the proper nutrition for their children. A resource mapping is created to coordinate their efforts with the national nutrition program and use their technical and financial resources. For this purpose, a national nutrition technical committee is established to work in collaboration with UNICEF, the World Bank and Save the Children. There were regular follow-ups on the identification of children in malnutrition and medicine distribution such as Vitamin A and intestinal parasite tablets were conducted. Accordingly 10,961,345 children out of 11,801,211(93%) between 6 and 59 months received vitamin A supplements in 2012/13. In the same year, 7,205,588 out of 7,843,520 (94%) between the age of 2-5 were able to obtain intestinal parasitic medicines. In the same year 290,352 children with acute malnutrition obtained health services. In order to prevent lack of nutrients in foods, vitamin enriched cooking oil and wheat flour with vitamin A and iodinated salt were distributed to children. **(Recommendation 72)**

Establishing credible birth registration system

89. The Constitution guarantees children the right to name and nationality. The registration of vital events such as birth, marriage and death were undertaken by municipalities. The Government has set up a framework for Civil Registration and National Identification cards across the country.

90. In line with the revised Family Code that calls for the enactment of legislation on civil registration, the HPR enacted the new law based on the United Nations' methodological guidelines and standards of civil registration. It provides for a compulsory registration of births within 90 days following the date of birth unless there is a sufficient cause for delay. **(Recommendation 43)**

Migrant workers, internally displaced persons (IDP) and refugees

91. The ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Member of their Families is underway. The Government has signed bilateral Labor Agreements with three countries in the Middle East and has also planned to sign additional agreements with the remaining countries in the region. It has also a plan to assign labor attaches, working exclusively on the affairs of migrants in some of the Ethiopian embassies abroad in order to strengthen the protection of the rights of migrants. **(Recommendation 1)**

92. Ethiopia is a signatory to the African Union Convention for the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. The Government has implemented a Disaster Risk Management (DRM), which is anchored in reducing multi-hazard disaster risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of potential disasters. The DRM is community focused and establishes clear organizational roles from the community to federal level. The Government is in the process of finalizing a DRM policy and strategy framework on prevention, mitigation and preparedness, disaster response and early recovery and rehabilitation. The system will build the resilience of communities and will lead to a substantial reduction in losses of lives and social, economic and environmental assets due to disaster. The Government also strives to ensure a balanced development in the regions on the basis of equity; by providing economical subsidy and other empowerment mechanisms. **(Recommendation 41 (c) and 88)**

93. Ethiopia hosts 435,581 refugees from neighboring countries and 2,556 refugees from different countries are living in 18 refugee camps. The Government is committed to protecting the rights of refugees and ensuring humane treatment. The Refugees Proclamation No. 409 of 2004 protects the rights of refugees and asylum seekers consistent with international obligations of the country. The National Intelligence and Security

Service issued a manual and detailed procedure on the provision of different services addressing the needs of refugees and asylum seekers. Moreover, the Refugee Rehabilitation and Protection Committee was set up to protect the rights of refugees and facilitate the procedures for receiving refugees and asylum seekers on the basis of Standard Operating Procedure. A voluntary return program has been implemented in cooperation with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). **(Recommendation 89)**

94. The Government, in cooperation with UNHCR and World Food Program, is distributing food ration monthly in the refugee camps. It cooperates with UNHCR (allocates annual budget), international organizations and other partners, to further strengthen refugees' protection for financial and technical support. **(Recommendation 90)**

95. The Government, in cooperation with UNHCR and other stakeholders, has also undertaken activities to protect the rights of women and children in the refugee camps, including awareness creation. Administration of Refugees Returnees Affairs has provided alternative power sources to lighting in the camps to help in the prevention of violence against women. Organizational structures were created to enable women refugees to participate on the prevention of GBV. Community Police was set up from the refugees in all 18 refugee camps to protect the rights of refugees. Social workers in every camp educate and consult the survivors where they could take their cases and gender clubs were being instituted in every school for refugees, which have helped the efforts in combating gender based violence.

96. The Government has prepared Standard Operating Procedure, to prevent sexual violence and protect victims. In every camp, zone and in the capital city, a task force composed of Governmental organizations and NGOs was set up and discusses the challenges and possible solutions monthly. The Government provides all kinds of support in the camps to the victims of violence and appropriate punishment was taken against perpetrators. Moreover, whenever it is believed that the victims' safety is threatened in the camps, the Government has established temporary safe houses until the issue is properly dealt with. **(Recommendation 41(c))**

Human rights education and awareness creation

Educating security and law enforcement authorities

97. A wide range of efforts has been undertaken by the Government to disseminate human rights to prosecutors, the police, prison administrators and members of the military. The prosecutor's office has undertaken a series of trainings on basic human rights protection. Trainings have also been provided to prosecutors and members of police force on the manner of handling investigations without infringing upon the human rights of suspects. Special attention was given to creating awareness on the human rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. Different media instruments have been effectively utilized for this purpose. The Government has also included human rights legal education in projects working on women and children's issues. **(Recommendation 7)**

98. A series of awareness creation campaigns were held on citizens' Constitutional rights, levels and procedures of lodging complaints in case of violation of rights and on the functions and powers of the Institution of the Ombudsman were undertaken. Additional capacity building trainings were organized for law enforcement authorities, heads of grievance hearing committees in different Government institution. The trainings focused on good governance, the limits of powers and functions of the institutions, and handling of grievances. Volunteers have been engaged in further entrenching the awareness creation at different levels of the society. **(Recommendation 48)**

Awareness-raising campaigns concerning human rights

99. Moreover, the laws of the country are drafted with the participation of people, and there are additional measures taken to further consolidate participation and hence create awareness on human rights. The NHRAP has put in place a mechanism for citizens' participation and awareness creation on the protection of different human rights. The translation of international human rights instruments in to different national languages has helped enhance awareness of the international human rights instruments. **(Recommendation 8)**

Cooperation with the international community

100. Ethiopia has been cooperating with the international community in ensuring the protection, respect and fulfillment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Furthermore, Ethiopia has cooperated with private agencies in strengthening the accessibility of primary and secondary education for all. **(Recommendation 12, 13, 92, 93, 94 and 95)**

101. Ethiopia, in collaboration with various international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, *inter alia*, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, has implemented programs on the protection, respect and fulfillment of the right to food and health. The Government facilitated the entry of such organization into the country and they have been working together including in the areas where there are conflicts. **(Recommendation 72)**

102. Ethiopia received technical and developmental assistance from the international community. It has obtained assistance from UN Women, ILO, and OHCHR since 2009. In addition to these intergovernmental organizations, it has also acquired developmental and technical assistance from partners and other non-governmental organizations, *inter alia*. **(Recommendation 92, 93, 94 and 95)**

103. Ethiopia invited the Special Rapporteur of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights on Freedom of Expression and Access to information in Africa and it served as a chairman of the meeting which was conducted from August 29-September 1, 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. Moreover, the delegates of the EHRC visited and shared experience with higher officials of Human Rights Commission and other concerned institutions of South Africa, Germany, Austria, Philippines, Jordan and Poland. **(Recommendation 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18)**

104. The Government continued its dialogue with other States and as a member of the Human Rights Council. It has also participated in the meeting of the United Nations Girls Education Initiative and it has given an explanation on the status of Women's right protection in Ethiopia. Similarly, Ethiopia has participated in the adoption of the Kampala Convention on IDPs. **(Recommendation 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17)**

105. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association and Assembly, the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Independent Expert on foreign debt have visited Ethiopia in 2011, 2013 and 2011 respectively. The chairpersons of UN treaty bodies held their annual meeting in Addis Ababa, from 25-29 June of 2012, held discussions with various senior officials on the Government's endeavors to protect human rights in the country. **(Recommendation 12, 13, 15, 17 and 18)**

106. The EHRC has submitted application to the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions. Ethiopia has also become a member of the International Ombudsman Institution and the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association. **(Recommendation 12 and 13)**

Best practices

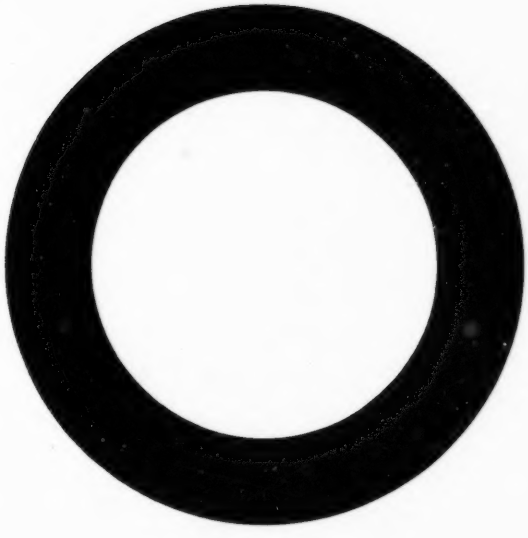
107. The National Human Right Action Plan is designed to ensure the full implementation of fundamental and democratic rights, which are guaranteed under the Constitution and human right treaties ratified by Ethiopia. This will enable the nation to conduct human rights protection and promotion activities in a coordinated and effective manner.

Challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights in Ethiopia

108. Some of the challenges facing the country in this regard include poverty, resource constraints, lack of capacity, and climate change impacts. The diverse and complex nature of the nation makes it difficult to create uniform strategies and programs for the promotion and protection of human rights in all regions.

Request for technical assistance

109. In its endeavor to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in a sustained manner Ethiopia has been looking for technical assistance in capacity development for staff of relevant Federal and Regional institutions and in implementing the human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia and their dissemination.



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Ethiopia

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1976) ICESCR (1993) ICCPR (1993) CEDAW (1981) CAT (1994) CRC (1991)	OP-CRC-AC (signature only, 2010) CRPD (2010)	ICCPR-OP 2 OP-CAT OP-CRC-AC OP-CRC-SC ICRMW CPED
Reservations, declarations and/or understandings	CEDAW (reservation, art. 29(1), 1981)		
Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action[3]	CAT, art. 20 (1994)		ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT, arts. 21 and 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW OP-CRPD CPED

Other main relevant international instruments[4]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified*
Ratification, accession or succession	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Conventions on refugees[5] Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II[6] ILO fundamental conventions[7]	Palermo Protocol[8]	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Conventions on stateless persons[9] UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189[10] Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions[11]

1. In 2012, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) encouraged Ethiopia to consider signing and ratifying OP-ICESCR.[12]

2. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee), in 2011, and the Committee against Torture (CAT), in 2010, urged Ethiopia to consider ratifying ICCPR-OP 1 and ICCPR-OP 2.[13]

3. In 2011, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) urged Ethiopia to consider ratifying OP-CEDAW.[14]

4. CAT recommended that Ethiopia consider ratifying OP-CAT and making declarations under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention.[15]

5. CAT invited Ethiopia to ratify ICRMW, CPED, OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC-IC, OP-CRC-AC, and OP-CRPD.[16] CEDAW encouraged Ethiopia to ratify ICRMW and CPED.[17]

6. The HR Committee, CAT and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) invited Ethiopia to ratify the Conventions on Statelessness.[18]

7. The HR Committee and UNHCR invited Ethiopia to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (2009).[19]

8. CAT recommended that Ethiopia consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[20]

9. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia lift the reservations made to articles 17 to 19 (on wage-earning employment, self-employment and liberal professions) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.[21]

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

10. CEDAW called on Ethiopia to ensure that all regional states adopt family laws in conformity with the Federal Family Code and the Convention and to enable public officials to effectively enforce the revised Family Code, in particular with respect to the equal right of women and men to freely enter into marriage, the equal rights and responsibilities of

spouses during marriage and its dissolution, and the minimum age for marriage of 18 years.[22]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions[23]

National human rights institution	*Status during previous cycle*	*Status during present cycle*[24]
Ethiopian Human Rights Commission	No status	B (2013)

11. The United Nations country team (UNCT) in Ethiopia indicated that a National Human Rights Action Plan had been adopted by Parliament in June 2013.[25]

12. Several treaty bodies welcomed the establishment of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), but noted that it was not yet compliant with the Paris Principles.[26] CAT urged Ethiopia to strengthen the Commission's role and mandate.[27]

13. UNCT stated that, by 2013, EHRC had opened six branches in the regions and 126 legal aid centres, while the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman had opened five branch offices.[28] UNCT indicated, however, that an assessment by EHRC showed the need to strengthen its own staff capacities and competencies in various areas of responsibility and to improve internal accountability, policy development and strategic planning.[29]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies[30]

1. Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
CERD	Aug. 2009	–	–	Seventeenth to nineteenth reports overdue since July 2013
CESCR	–	2009	May 2012	Fourth report due in 2017
HR Committee	–	2009	July 2011	Second report due in July 2014
CEDAW	Jan. 2004	2009	July 2011	Eighth report due in 2015
CAT	–	2009	Nov. 2010	Second report due in December 2014
CRC	Sept. 2006	2012	–	Fourth and fifth reports pending consideration
CRPD	–	2013	–	Initial report pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

Treaty body	*Due in*	*Subject matter*	*Submitted in*
CERD	2010	Role of civil society; translation of the Convention into the Federation's languages; and integration of human rights education into school curricula.[31]	–
HR Committee	2012	Allegations of human rights violations; allegations of torture; right to freedom of assembly and association.[32]	Follow-up ongoing.[33]
CEDAW	2013	Female genital mutilation and violence against women; rural women.[34]	Follow-up ongoing.[35]
CAT	2011	Protection of forensic physicians and other human rights defenders; abuse and refoulement of asylum-seekers; violence and abuse against children.[36]	Follow-up ongoing.[37]

14. UNCT stated that Ethiopia had prepared and submitted several overdue reports to treaty bodies.[38]

B. Cooperation with special procedures[39]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Food	Eritrea
	Minorities	
Visits agreed to in principle		
Visits requested	Freedom of opinion and expression	Foreign debt
	Right to education	Freedom of association and assembly
	WGAD	WGAD
	Torture	Torture
	Foreign debt	
	SUMEX	
Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals	During the period under review 16 communications were sent. The Government replied to six of those communications.	

15. CAT recommended that Ethiopia strengthen its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by permitting visits of the special procedures mandate holders.[40]

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

16. Ethiopia is covered by the OHCHR Regional Office for East Africa (EARO) in Addis Ababa. In 2010, EARO provided technical support to EHRC for the establishment of an interministerial committee to develop a national human rights action plan.[41]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

17. The HR Committee was concerned about significant discrepancies in the improvement of the situation of women in the different regions. It recommended that Ethiopia continue to increase their access to employment, public life, education, housing and health.[42]

18. CEDAW urged Ethiopia to ensure equality between women and men in family relations.[43] It also recommended that Ethiopia adopt measures to eliminate any discrimination against the most vulnerable and neglected groups of women, including older women, women with disabilities, pastoralist women and refugees and internally displaced women.[44]

19. CESCR was concerned that ethnic groups continued to suffer from discrimination in the exercise of their right to participate fully in cultural life. It recommended that Ethiopia further strengthen necessary measures to ensure equal treatment for all ethnic groups and implement the relevant recommendations made by the Independent Expert on minority issues.[45]

20. CESCR recommended that Ethiopia adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination bill and amend the Penal Code to decriminalize homosexuality; combat and prevent discrimination and societal stigma, in particular against persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) individuals and persons belonging to marginalized and disadvantaged groups.[46] The HR Committee made similar recommendations.[47]

21. UNCT stated that stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV was still prevalent.[48]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

22. While acknowledging the de facto moratorium on the death penalty, the HR Committee recommended that Ethiopia consider abolishing the death penalty; ensure that, if imposed, it was only for the most serious crimes and in compliance with the Covenant; consider commuting all death sentences; and ensure legal safeguards for persons tried in absentia.[49] CAT made similar recommendations.[50]

23. CAT recommended that Ethiopia include torture as an offence in its Criminal Code and incorporate a definition of torture that covered all of the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention.[51]

24. CAT was gravely concerned about numerous allegations of extrajudicial killings by security forces and the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF), particularly in the

Somali, Oromia and Gambella Regional States, of civilians alleged to be members of armed insurgent groups. It was also gravely concerned at reports about large numbers of disappearances, the widespread practice of arrest without a warrant, and arbitrary and prolonged detention without charge or judicial process of suspected members or supporters of insurgent groups and political opposition members.[52] The HR Committee raised similar concerns.[53]

25. The HR Committee and CAT noted with concern numerous reports suggesting that torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment were widespread and used against detainees by the police, prison officers and the military, especially with regard to alleged members of armed insurgent groups active in Somali and Oromia regions.[54] CAT was also deeply concerned about consistent allegations concerning the routine use of torture against political dissidents and opposition party members, students, alleged terrorist suspects and alleged supporters of insurgent groups such as the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF).[55]

26. CAT recommended that Ethiopia establish a dedicated, independent and effective complaint mechanism to receive and ensure investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by law enforcement, security, military and prison officials.[56] CAT also recommended that Ethiopia ensure that confessions obtained under torture were not admitted in court proceedings.[57]

27. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on Torture sent a communication with regard to the ill-treatment of an opposition leader by prison inmates, allegedly at the instigation of the prison authorities. According to the information received, a young opposition leader from the Unity for Democracy and Justice Party had been severely beaten by inmates while in custody in an unknown prison.[58]

28. CAT was seriously concerned that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had no access to ordinary detention centres and prisons and had been expelled from the Somali Regional State in 2007. CAT called upon Ethiopia to establish an independent national system to monitor and inspect all places of deprivation of liberty; and grant ICRC and other independent international mechanisms access to those places, including in the Somali Regional State.[59] The HR Committee made similar recommendations.[60]

29. CAT urged Ethiopia to promptly investigate all incidents of death in custody.[61]

30. CAT remained seriously concerned about reports of poor detention conditions, including overcrowding; hygiene, food and water; and co-detention of juveniles with adults and their inadequate protection from violence.[62] The HR Committee raised similar concerns.[63]

31. Several treaty bodies were concerned about reports of rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls allegedly committed in particular in the Somali Regional State.[64]

32. Several treaty bodies urged Ethiopia to prevent and eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices.[65] CEDAW urged Ethiopia to amend the Criminal Code to increase penalties for FGM.[66] Several treaty bodies also urged Ethiopia to amend its Criminal Code to criminalize marital rape.[67]

33. CESCR and CEDAW urged Ethiopia to combat, prevent and eliminate child labour, and adopt targeted measures to ensure that children without parental care and children from disadvantaged and marginalized families were not engaged in child labour.[68]

34. CESCR noted with concern the high level of child abuse, in particular sexual abuse. It was also concerned that corporal punishment was lawful in the home and in alternative care settings. It recommended that Ethiopia take urgent steps to combat child abuse and

neglect and amend its Criminal Code and Family Code to prohibit corporal punishment.[69] CAT made similar recommendations.[70]

35. Noting with concern that a large number of children continued to live on the street, CESCR recommended that Ethiopia address the root causes of the issue.[71]

36. Several treaty bodies remained concerned about the prevalence of trafficking in women and children. They urged Ethiopia to combat that phenomenon, to prosecute and punish perpetrators, and to put in place programmes to support the human rights of the victims.[72] UNHCR also made similar recommendations.[73]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

37. CAT expressed concern about reports of frequent interference by the executive branch with the judicial process, in particular in criminal proceedings, and reported cases of harassment, threats, intimidation and dismissal of judges resisting political pressure. CAT urged Ethiopia to ensure the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary, in conformity with international standards.[74]

38. The HR Committee and CAT remained concerned that the time for the transportation of an arrested person to a judge was not included in the rule that required that an arrested person be presented before a judge within 48 hours.[75]

39. The HR Committee was also concerned that the provision of free legal aid had been seriously impeded by the restrictions imposed on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by the Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies No. 621/2009 (Charities and Societies Proclamation).[76]

40. The HR Committee noted with concern that a statute totally precluded the possibility of appealing a conviction based on a guilty plea. Ethiopia should amend its statute to recognize, within appropriate limits, the right of persons convicted of a criminal offence after a guilty plea to appeal both the sentence and the conviction.[77]

41. CAT noted with concern that the jurisdiction of sharia and customary law courts in family law matters might expose women victims of domestic or sexual violence to undue pressure by their husbands and families and to have their case adjudicated by customary or religious rather than ordinary courts.[78] The HR Committee and CEDAW raised similar concerns.[79]

42. CAT continued to be concerned at numerous and consistent reports about the lack of a full investigation of the arrest of 3,000 students at Addis Ababa University in April 2001; the prosecution of only a small number of low-ranking army officials involved in the killing, torture and rape of hundreds of Anuak in Gambella town in December 2003; the failure to investigate the subsequent killing, torture and rape of Anuak in the Gambella Regional State in 2004; the absence of an independent and impartial investigation of or prosecutions for the use of lethal force by members of the security forces during the post-election riots in 2005; and the lack of an independent and impartial investigation into the extrajudicial killings, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as arbitrary arrests by ENDF during its counter-insurgency campaign against ONLF in the Somali Regional State in 2007.[80]

43. CAT was concerned that, under the revised Criminal Code, the age of criminal responsibility was 9 years and that offenders above the age of 15 years were subject to the ordinary penalties applicable to adults and could be kept in custody with adult criminals.[81]

D. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

44. The HR Committee was concerned at provisions of Proclamation on the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information No. 590/2008, in particular the registration requirements for newspapers, the severe penalties for criminal defamation and the inappropriate application of that law in the combat against terrorism. It was also concerned by reports about the impossibility of accessing various foreign websites and radio stations. It recommended that Ethiopia revise its legislation to ensure that any limitations on the rights to freedom of expression are in strict compliance with the Covenant.[82] UNESCO also recommended that Ethiopia be encouraged to implement reforms to bring its laws and practices into line with international standards, including decriminalizing defamation and placing it in the Civil Code.[83]

45. UNESCO stated that there had been numerous reported cases of arrests and imprisonment of journalists, including the laureate of the UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.[84] UNESCO recommended that Ethiopia ensure that journalists and media workers were able to practise their profession in a free and safe environment, and investigate all attacks on journalists and media workers.[85]

46. The HR Committee was concerned that the Charities and Societies Proclamation prohibited Ethiopian NGOs from obtaining more than 10 per cent of their budget from foreign donors and engaging in human rights activities. It recommended that Ethiopia revise the legislation to ensure that any limitations on the right to freedom of association and assembly were in strict compliance with the Covenant; reconsider the funding restrictions on local NGOs; and authorize all NGOs to work in the field of human rights.[86]

47. In 2012, three special procedures mandate holders received information on alleged repeated restrictions to the freedom of association imposed on the Human Rights Council – Ethiopia (HRCO) and other organizations. According to the information received, in December 2009, the assets of HRCO, a prominent human rights organization, had been frozen by the Charities and Societies Agency, which was responsible for overseeing NGO activities. On 19 October 2012, the Supreme Court upheld the decision to freeze HRCO assets. On 27 October 2012, the Charities and Societies Agency announced that it had revoked the licences of 10 organizations and warned 400 other organizations that it said had been operating against rules and regulations of the country.[87]

48. CESCR and CEDAW were concerned about the freezing, under the Charities and Societies Proclamation, of the assets of the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, previously the main local women's rights organization.[88]

49. CESCR urged Ethiopia to guarantee the right to form and/or join trade unions; conduct a full and independent inquiry into allegations of violation of teachers' trade union rights; and amend section 421 of the Criminal Code so as to remove the sentence of imprisonment for public servants who had gone on strike.[89]

50. In 2012, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO Committee of Experts) deplored that, more than three years after the request of the National Teachers' Association (NTA) for registration, the organization was still not registered, due to the Charities and Societies Proclamation. The ILO Committee of Experts strongly urged Ethiopia to take all necessary measures to ensure the registration of NTA without further delay so that teachers might fully exercise their right to form organizations of their own choosing.[90]

51. CEDAW noted with concern that no woman opposition candidate had been elected to the House of Peoples' Representatives at the 2010 national elections.[91] CEDAW

recommended that Ethiopia adopt temporary special measures, such as gender quotas; allocate greater funds for women candidates, including opposition candidates, in the public funding of election campaigns; and take affirmative action to increase the percentage of female judges, civil servants and diplomats.[92]

52. The HR Committee recommended that Ethiopia recognize the existence of the minorities in each regional state and ensure their adequate political representation and participation at regional state and federal levels.[93]

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

53. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Ethiopia 2012-2015 indicated that the growing rural-urban migration was contributing to rising urban unemployment.[94] CESCR recommended that Ethiopia reduce unemployment and enhance access to employment for the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups.[95]

54. CESCR recommended that Ethiopia take measures to regularize the situation of informal sector workers by progressively improving their working conditions and including them in social security schemes.[96]

55. CESCR recommended that Ethiopia take legislative and other measures to introduce a national minimum wage and ensure that the wage was periodically reviewed and set at a level sufficient to provide all workers and their families with a decent standard of living.[97]

56. CEDAW recommended that Ethiopia expand its policies aimed at creating income-generating opportunities for women; monitor and improve their working conditions in the private and informal sectors; and devise, adopt and implement a national social protection scheme covering, among others, informal sector workers, including women.[98]

F. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

57. CESCR was concerned that the levels of poverty and extreme poverty, especially in rural areas, remained high.[99] CESCR recommended that Ethiopia establish a universal social security system, and introduce legally established and periodically reviewed amounts of benefits, at a level sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living for the population.[100]

58. UNDAF Ethiopia 2012-2015 indicated that women were generally the poorest. Furthermore, gains in reducing poverty had not yet translated into significant reductions in hunger or acute malnutrition.[101]

59. CESCR was concerned about the acute housing shortage; overcrowding; the poor quality of accommodation; the lack of basic services; and the high percentage of the urban population living in slums.[102]

60. CESCR was concerned about reports that the Voluntary Resettlement Program entailed the forced eviction of thousands of people in various regions. It urged Ethiopia to ensure that relocations were voluntary, following prior consultation; to provide adequate compensation or alternative accommodation to those people who had been forcibly evicted, and to guarantee that people living in relocation sites were provided with basic services and adequate facilities.[103]

61. CEDAW urged Ethiopia to enforce women's equal right to land ownership; facilitate rural women's access to credit and loans; ensure that land lease contracts with foreign

companies did not result in the forced eviction and internal displacement or the increased food insecurity and poverty of local populations.[104]

G. Right to health

62. CESCR recommended that Ethiopia take steps to address chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. It also urged Ethiopia to ensure that the population of the Somali National Regional State benefited from State-run food aid and rural development plans.[105]

63. CESCR was concerned that a large percentage of households in rural areas, as well as refugees living in camps, did not have ready access to safe drinking water and sanitation.[106] CEDAW raised similar concerns.[107]

64. CESCR was concerned that there was no universal health-care coverage and recommended that Ethiopia step up its efforts to improve health services, including through allocation of increased resources and measures to address significant rural and urban disparities in health-care provision.[108]

65. UNCT stated that, while Ethiopia had achieved MDG 4 (reducing child mortality), there had been no improvement in the maternal mortality rate since 2005.[109] CEDAW also remained concerned about the high maternal mortality rate (470 per 100,000 live births) due to obstetric complications; the low rate of skilled birth attendance (18 per cent) and the shortage of emergency obstetric services, especially in rural areas; low contraceptive use; the large number of unsafe abortions; and the large number of women living with HIV/AIDS.[110]

H. Right to education

66. CESCR was concerned that primary education was neither free nor compulsory. It was also concerned about low primary school enrolment and attendance rates. It recommended that Ethiopia take urgent measures to ensure that primary education was free and compulsory for all children, and that the age of completion of compulsory schooling be set at 14 years.[111] CEDAW raised similar concerns and recommendations.[112]

67. UNCT stated that girls were not benefiting to the same extent as boys when it came to accessing youth facilities, vocational training and university. It also indicated that more needed to be done to clarify the actions aimed at reducing disparities in the Afar and Somali regions in particular.[113]

I. Minorities and indigenous peoples

68. UNESCO indicated that there were marginalized communities that were unable to exercise their right to take part in cultural life. That situation was particularly predominant in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region and among the Waito community in Amhara region. Within the communities themselves, women were further discriminated against.[114]

69. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples received allegations concerning agricultural development in the lower Omo valley associated with the construction of the Gilgel Gibe III hydroelectric project, as well as the Government's villagization programme. According to the information received, resettlement of indigenous agro-pastoralist groups was under way in the lower Omo valley and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region to make way for the Government's proposed development plans for the regions. The resettlement was reportedly part of the

Government's larger villagization programme instituted in at least four other regions. The villagization programme reportedly consisted of the relocation of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and the shifting of cultivators into sedentary villages where they were supposedly provided with improved social services, housing and infrastructure. However, numerous concerns had been raised, including that the Government had failed to obtain the consent of affected indigenous groups prior to resettlement and the lack of services provided at resettlement sites.[115]

70. Concerning the Gilgel Gibe III hydroelectric project, CESCR also recommended that Ethiopia continue to identify and address the adverse social and environmental impact of the dam. In addition, it urged the State party to initiate, prior to construction of hydro-electric projects, comprehensive impact assessments and extensive consultations with affected communities.[116] In 2011, under its early warning and urgent action procedure, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) also raised concerns regarding the construction of the Gilgel Gibe III Dam.[117]

71. CERD also received information about a 50-year lease authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to a company on traditional forests belonging to Mazenger and other indigenous peoples of Gambella, who allegedly had not been consulted.[118] In 2013, CERD thanked Ethiopia for its reply dated 25 May 2012, and requested Ethiopia to provide updated and detailed information on the measures envisaged or implemented to address discrimination against those communities in the periodic report due on 23 July 2013.[119]

J. Migrants and refugees

72. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants raised a concern with regard to allegations that a repatriation agreement between Ethiopia and a third country might place the returnees at risk of human rights violations. Reportedly, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed on 26 January 2012 between Ethiopia and that third country concerning the return of Ethiopian nationals residing there did not provide any safeguards for the returnees. Furthermore, return may not be in the best interests of the children concerned.[120]

73. According to UNHCR, Ethiopia was hosting over 420,000 refugees at the end of October 2013.[121]

74. UNHCR remained concerned about the situation of unaccompanied and separated children in the north as well as female refugees who were victims of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, e.g. FGM.[122]

75. With regard to freedom of movement, UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia continue to allow refugees to move from refugee camps to urban or other areas and further expand the Out of Camp Policy to include refugees of all nationalities.[123] HR Committee made similar recommendations.[124]

76. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia cooperate closely with UNHCR and partners to increase enrolment in primary- and secondary- level education in the refugee camps; continue to increase coordination between the government refugee agency (ARRA) and the Ministry of Education in order to attain coherent and quality education; and continue efforts to achieve that end.[125]

77. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia allow refugees to have access to the labour market and become self-sufficient.[126]

78. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia facilitate the naturalization of refugees married to Ethiopian nationals, in accordance with the Proclamation on Ethiopian Nationality, if they otherwise fulfilled the criteria set out in the relevant provisions.[127]

79. UNHCR stated that birth certificates were not issued for refugee newborns, birth notifications being provided instead. While useful, those notifications did not carry the same legal weight as birth certificates. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia pursue efforts to strengthen the national registration system, including the birth registration of refugees, and ensure the issuance of birth certificates to refugees.[128] UNHCR also recommended that Ethiopia design strategies and adopt a national plan of action to identify and reduce statelessness and establish mechanisms at the national and regional levels to capture data about stateless individuals.[129]

K. Internally displaced persons

80. UNHCR stated that the magnitude of the internally displaced population was presumed to be relatively large, resulting from natural disasters, public projects, inter-ethnic conflict and clashes between the military and armed groups particularly in the Somali Regional State. UNHCR was concerned that the lack of a government counterpart and a national strategic framework for the internally displaced hampered targeted protection interventions and well-tailored technical support.[130]

81. UNHCR recommended that Ethiopia develop a strategy and national plan of action on internal displacement with the technical support of international and national partners and identify an entity within the government administration to be mandated to deal with the protection and assistance of IDPs.[131] HR Committee made similar recommendations.[132]

L. Human rights and counter-terrorism

82. The HR Committee regretted the unclear definition of certain offences in Anti-terrorism Proclamation No. 652/2009 and was concerned at the scope of some of its provisions. It recommended that Ethiopia ensure that its anti-terrorism legislation defined the nature of those acts with sufficient precision; and that its legislation was limited to crimes meriting the grave consequences associated with terrorism; and revise legislation that imposed undue restrictions on the exercise of rights under the Covenant.[133]

83. CAT was concerned that Anti-Terrorism Proclamation No. 652/2009 unduly restricted legal safeguards against torture and ill-treatment for persons suspected of or charged with a terrorist or related crime, in particular, by its broad definitions of incitement to terrorism and of terrorist acts and related crimes and the broad powers of the police to arrest suspects without a court warrant.[134]

84. CAT recommended that Ethiopia refrain from abducting terrorism suspects, under the pretext of fighting terrorism, from other countries where they might enjoy the protection of the Convention, and allow for an independent investigation into allegations of such abductions, in particular when followed by secret detention and torture in Ethiopia.[135]

85. In October 2011, seven special procedures mandate holders sent a letter to Ethiopia with regard to the alleged arrest, detention and charging under anti-terrorism legislation of journalists and opposition politicians.[136]

86. In October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances sent a letter to Ethiopia related to their joint study on global practices in relation to secret detention in the context of countering terrorism.[137] They invited Ethiopia to provide them with information on measures taken to investigate the allegations contained in the joint

study and, if they were found to be true, to rectify the situation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards; to implement the related recommendations; and to provide any other relevant information.[138]

87. In December 2011, five special procedures mandate holders sent a joint communication on terrorism-related charges, alleged detention and torture. According to information received, 24 individuals had been charged with terrorism-related offences on 10 November 2011. They followed similar charges raised in earlier urgent appeals. One journalist had allegedly told the court during the hearing on 10 November 2011 that he had been ill-treated in prison. He remained in detention along with 12 individuals. The other defendants were being tried in absentia.[139]

88. In December 2012, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that she was seriously alarmed about the climate of intimidation of human rights defenders and journalists, resulting from the use of "overly broad" laws on terrorism and civil society registration. She was concerned about difficult conditions in pretrial detention and due process in the conduct of the various trials. She urged Ethiopia to review its anti-terrorism and civil society legislation, as well as the interpretation and application thereof by the courts, to ensure conformity with international human rights standards.[140]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Ethiopia from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/6/ETH/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12; Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

[4] Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Ethiopia before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the letter dated 18 October 2012 sent by the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/532).

[5] 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

[6] Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

[7] International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the

Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

[8] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[9] 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[10] International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

[11] Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).

[12] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 29.

[13] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 5; CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 19; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 39.

[14] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 44.

[15] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, paras. 37-38.

[16] Ibid., para. 39.

[17] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 49.

[18] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 13; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 19; UNHCR submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 7.

[19] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 14; UNHCR submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 4.

[20] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 40.

[21] UNHCR submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 5.

[22] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 15.

[23] According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the International Coordination Committee (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).

[24] For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.

[25] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 1.

[26] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 6; CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 6; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 25.

[27] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 25.

[28] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 1.

[29] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 2.

[30] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[31] CERD/C/ETH/CO/7-16, para. 30.

[32] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 28.

[33] Letters from HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia dated 24 May 2013, available from: tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/SessionDetails1.aspx?SessionID=423&Lang=en.

[34] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 50.

[35] Letter from CEDAW to the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia, dated 15 November 2013, available from: tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/ETH/INT_CEDAW_FUL_ETH_15769_E.pdf.

[36] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 28.
[37] Letter from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia dated 1 December 2011, available from: tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/ETH/INT_CAT_FUR_ETH_12336_E.pdf.
[38] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 3.
[39] For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
[40] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 36.
[41] OHCHR Report 2011, p. 224.
[42] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 7.
[43] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 41.
[44] Ibid., para. 39.
[45] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 27.
[46] Ibid., para. 8.
[47] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 12.
[48] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 9.
[49] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 19.
[50] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 24.
[51] Ibid., para. 9.
[52] Ibid., para. 15.
[53] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 16.
[54] Ibid., para. 17; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 11.
[55] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 10.
[56] Ibid., para. 18.
[57] Ibid. para. 31.
[58] A/HRC/21/49, p. 10
[59] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 13.
[60] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 23.
[61] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 29.
[62] Ibid., para. 26.
[63] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 23.
[64] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 16; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 22-23; CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 16.
[65] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 10; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 32; E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 14; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 18-19.
[66] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 21 (a).
[67] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 8; E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 14; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 32; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 21 (a).
[68] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 15; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 32 (g) and 33 (h).
[69] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 18.
[70] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 28.
[71] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 17.
[72] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 11; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 33; E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 16; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 24-25.
[73] UNHCR submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 6.
[74] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 22.
[75] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 20; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 12.
[76] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 20; CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 34.
[77] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 21.
[78] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 23.
[79] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 22; CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 42-43.
[80] CAT/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 17.
[81] Ibid, para. 27.
[82] CCPR/C/ETH/CO/1, para. 24.
[83] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, para. 42.
[84] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, para. 34.
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[97] Ibid., para. 11.
[98] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 33.
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[100] Ibid., para. 13.
[101] UNDAF, Ethiopia, p. 9.
[102] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 20.
[103] Ibid., para. 21.
[104] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 37.
[105] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 22.
[106] Ibid., para. 23.
[107] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, paras. 36-37 (d).
[108] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 25.
[109] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 8.
[110] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 34.
[111] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 26.
[112] CEDAW/C/ETH/CO/6-7, para. 31 (a).
[113] UNCT submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, p. 4.
[114] UNESCO submission to the UPR on Ethiopia, para. 27.
[115] A/HRC/22/67, p. 126.
[116] E/C.12/ETH/CO/1-3, para. 24.
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Ethiopia*

The present report is a summary of 22 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations

1. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) recommended that Ethiopia ratify OPs-ICCPR[2] and OP-ICESCR.[3]

2. Human Rights Council – Ethiopia (HRCO) recommended that Ethiopia ratify optional protocols that would allow individual communications.[4]

3. Human Rights Watch (HRW) recommended that Ethiopia ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, sign and ratify CPED, OPs-ICCPR, and OP-CAT.[5]

4. JS6 noted that Ethiopia had not ratified ICRMW, although it had accepted recommendations to do so during the first cycle of the UPR.[6]

5. HRCO recommended that Ethiopia ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance on Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) that it had already signed.[7]

2. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC), JS5 and JS6 welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP).[8] However, according to JS6, civil society organizations (CSOs) were not involved during the formulation of NHRAP. NHRAP did not provide for specific modalities for participation of CSOs during its implementation and monitoring. Furthermore, NHRAP did not spell out specific implementation measures or timeframe.[9] JS5 also indicated that NHRAP did not address mechanisms and official policies that violated citizens' human rights.[10]

7. JS6 noted that the branch offices of EHRC, national human rights institution, lacked both technical and financial capacity to carry out their mandate and did not work closely with affected communities.[11] Attempts of EHRC to promote international human rights instruments were intermittent and of limited outreach.[12] JS6 recommended that EHRC be more transparent and proactive and that its capacity to investigate human rights violations be enhanced.[13]

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

8. Amnesty International (AI) stated that a coalition formed to submit information for the 2009 UPR and for the treaty bodies had disbanded after preparing the report for the UPR. Following the submission of that report, the organizations involved were subjected to serious harassment to the extent that the staff of two of the organisations had to flee Ethiopia.[14]

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

9. Advocates for Human Rights (AHR) stated that the Proclamation to Provide for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies No. 621/2009 (Charities and Societies Proclamation) had impeded civil society submissions to the treaty bodies.[15]

10. JS2 recommended that Ethiopia fully cooperate with the treaty bodies, including through the prompt submission of the follow-up information requested by HR Committee.[16]

2. Cooperation with special procedures

11. JS6 stated that Ethiopia had not complied with recommendations to facilitate official visits to the country by special procedures mandate holders.[17] African Rights Monitor (ARM) stated that, to date, Ethiopia had not allowed the special procedures to visit Ogaden.[18]

12. HRW, JS3 and JS4 recommended that a standing invitation should be extended to the special procedures.[19]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

13. AHR reported widespread discrimination against the Oromos, including restrictions on speaking Oromiffa, the Oromo language.[20] Suspected membership in the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) was used as a pretext for their expulsion from school or arrest.[21]

14. Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) recommended that Ethiopia put an end to racial discrimination, which appeared to be the motivation behind the current mistreatment of the Oromo and Ogaden populations.[22]

15. Advocacy for Human Rights Ethiopia (AHRE) expressed concern about discrimination of the Amhara ethnic group, particularly in Machakil district in the Amhara region.[23]

16. Minority Rights Group (MRG) indicated that, historically, the Gambella region and its indigenous peoples had been among the most marginalized communities. Despite the introduction of a new political system (ethnic federalism), indigenous peoples of Gambella remained marginalized from government services such as access to education, healthcare, clean water and security.[24]

17. Survival International (SI) highlighted that pastoralists had been treated very differently from peasants, from whom they were ethnically distinct. While pastoralists had been denied the land rights supposedly guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the land rights of peasants had been implemented in full.[25]

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

18. UNPO stated that there had been numerous incidences of indiscriminate and extra-judicial killings amongst the Oromo and Ogaden populations.[26] AI also noted numerous reports of the extrajudicial execution of persons suspected of supporting OLF and of their disappearance after their apprehension by the police or the military.[27]

19. ARM stated that, despite the follow-up request of the HR Committee to investigate reported human rights violations in the Somali region and take effective measures to stop any further violations, Ethiopia introduced, in 2009, the Liyu Police (special police), which exacerbated the killings and blatant rapes that were already rampant.[28] AI raised similar concerns.[29] ARM indicated that Ethiopia had refused ICRC's access to visit prisons in the Somali region and recommended that Ethiopia give free access to international NGOs and ICRC to support the civilian population in that region.[30]

20. JS6 stated that there were reports of widespread mistreatment, torture and inhuman treatment by the police, especially at the Federal Police Investigation Department, on detainees for links with political organizations declared as terrorist groups by Parliament.[31]

International Oromo Women's Organization (IOWO) reported on torture and killing of Oromos by the Government, especially of young Oromos in Kaliti prison in Addis Ababa.[32]

21. HRW indicated that it had documented hundreds of cases of arbitrary detentions in Addis Ababa, Oromia, Gambella, and Somali regions over the past years. Students, members of opposition groups, journalists, peaceful protesters and others seeking to express their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly were frequently detained arbitrarily.[33] AHR noted that Oromos continued to be victims of arbitrary arrest, detention without charge, and torture by the Government. Arrests had reportedly increased and conditions had worsened since the so-called "Arab Spring".[34]

22. UNPO stated that the Government had repeatedly labelled Oromos' protest movement in the Oromia region as violent and terrorist-related.[35] In March 2011, more than 200 members and supporters of registered Oromo political parties were arrested *en masse* and accused of being involved with OLF. At least 89 were charged with a variety of offenses, including terrorism. UNPO was concerned that, to this day, there was no knowledge of whether formal charges had been brought against the other detainees.[36]

23. AI and HRCO stated that, in 2012, a large number of ethnic Sidama had been arrested in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). These arrests were reportedly in response to calls for separate regional statehood for the Sidama.[37]

24. HRW stated that ill-treatment was common in detention, particularly in Addis Ababa's Federal Police Crime Investigation Centre, known as Maekelawi, where most individuals were held during pre-charge or pre-trial detention. Abuse and coercion that, in some cases, amounted to torture and other ill-treatment were used to extract information, confessions and statements from detainees.[38]

25. EHRC indicated that it had monitored conditions of 114 prisons countrywide in 2010-2011 and reported on overcrowding, serious scarcity of water, and shortage of medical materials and professionals, among others.[39]

26. JS1 recommended that Ethiopia only hold detainees in official detention centres and keep their names and places of detention in registers readily available and accessible to those concerned; prompt and regular access of detainees be guaranteed at all times to doctors, lawyers and family members; Ethiopia also take appropriate measures to enforce provisions applicable to the treatment of prisoners in a comprehensive manner; all disappearances in custody be investigated.[40] AI made similar recommendations.[41]

27. AI, IOWO, UNPO and JS1 reported that Ethiopian refugees in neighbouring countries were abducted and forcibly returned to Ethiopia and harassed by Ethiopian security forces.[42]

28. AI indicated that rape of women by soldiers had been reported in the Oromia and Somali regions.[43]

29. JS6 stated that the security and justice sectors had taken a number of initiatives to address violence against women and children through specialized structures mostly supported by CSOs. However, many of these initiatives had stalled, as the Charities and Societies Proclamation hampered the work of almost all CSOs supporting these initiatives. Consequently, support services were barely available outside Addis Ababa and did not meet the demand and the needs of the victims.[44]

30. JS6 indicated that marital rape was still not recognized as a criminal act. Ethiopia did not have domestic violence legislation. Very few studies were conducted on domestic violence.[45]

31. JS6 stated that female genital mutilation/cutting remained one of the most prevalent and harmful traditional practices affecting women and children. Afar, SNNPR and Oromia

were among the regions where the practice was the most prevalent.[46] Furthermore, despite its criminalization, early marriage remained prevalent. Abduction was also widespread and commonly followed by rape. In most cases, despite the law, the victim's family forced her to marry her abductor and rapist.[47]

32. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) stated that corporal punishment of children was lawful, despite the repeated recommendations to prohibit it by CRC, other treaty bodies and during the first cycle UPR in 2009, which Ethiopia rejected. GIEACPC hoped that a specific recommendation would be addressed to Ethiopia during UPR in 2014 to enact legislation so as to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home, as a matter of priority.[48]

33. MRG stated that, on the Karuturi and Saudi Star farms in Ilea and Ochakchala villages in Gambella region, most of the daily labourers were children in the age of 7-13 years old. They often worked long hours and were paid less. Consequently, most children living in the vicinity of those farms were not going to school and left exposed to all kinds of labour abuse and exploitation.[49]

34. JS6 stated that the low rates of prosecution and conviction of traffickers had contributed to the widespread practice of trafficking and smuggling. Even though Ethiopia acceded to the Palermo Protocol[50], domestic law was still not harmonized with international standards.[51] JS6 recommended that Ethiopia adopt a comprehensive policy on migration and trafficking, designate an organ exclusively working on trafficking; revise the Criminal Code to specifically proscribe human trafficking and redefine elements of the crime; and build the capacity of prosecutors and judges by providing special trainings on prosecution and punishment of the crime of human trafficking.[52]

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

35. Ethiopian Women's Human Rights Alliance (EWHRA) stated that the application of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation No. 652/2009 (Anti-Terrorism Proclamation) had been aided by a politicized judiciary who lacked independence. The judiciary had been used as a tool of "persecution by prosecution" of real and perceived political opponents of the Government. Most Ethiopians had little confidence in the impartiality and neutrality of the judiciary.[53]

36. JS1 stated that many rights related to judicial process, outlined in the Constitution, were abused under the guise of national security. JS1 recommended that laws clearly define the boundaries of terrorism/national security and its separation from lawful political opposition. The right to judicial review of the legality of detention within 48 hours should be enforced in accordance with the Constitution. The effective application of the law regulating the treatment of prisoners should be monitored and officials involved in law enforcement adequately trained.[54]

37. HRW indicated that there had been little or no apparent effort to investigate or ensure accountability for past serious crimes by the security forces in the Gambella, Somali, and Oromia regions, and in the wake of the 2005 election protests.[55] HRW recommended that Ethiopia launch independent inquiries into serious violations of international humanitarian law and other abuses by its military forces in these regions.[56]

38. JS6 stated that compensation for victims of torture and mistreatment by law enforcement officers was unprecedented and that there were no laws specifically addressing redress for human rights violations.[57] JS6 recommended that mechanisms be put in place to provide adequate redress to victims of torture and degrading treatment by law enforcement officers.[58]

4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

39. JUBILEE stated that, except Islam and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, other religious groups were required to register with the Department of Justice in order to obtain legal standing. Although the Constitution protected religious freedom, there were ongoing reports of religious persecution, particularly against Evangelical Christians by both Orthodox Christians and Muslims.[59]

40. EWHRA stated that the Government consistently interfered in the affairs of both the Christian and Muslim religions. Religious leaders, Orthodox, Muslim, and Protestants, were often pressured to issue broadcasted statements and messages of support for major governmental actions.[60]

41. JS6 stated that, in 2012, the Government had detained journalists and leaders of the "Muslim Committee" who had organized peaceful protests calling for cessation of alleged violations of freedom of religion by the Government. The detainees were prosecuted for terrorism. Their trials were closed to the public, and there were allegations that the detainees had been tortured. According to JS6, protestors stated that the Government had tried to impose the teachings of a minority Muslim sect on the Muslim community and was behind the closure of the only religious school teaching Islam.[61] Several other organizations also expressed concerns about crackdown on Muslims.[62]

42. JUBILEE recommended that Ethiopia work to promote dialogue between all religious groups, particularly between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the Muslim community, and minority religious groups; and to help resolve ongoing tension between these groups.[63]

43. A number of organizations highlighted that the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation No. 590/2008 (Mass Media Proclamation) and the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation seriously undermined freedom of expression.[64]

44. ARTICLE 19 was concerned that the Mass Media Proclamation restricted independence and plurality of media.[65] JS3 indicated that the public prosecutor held the unchecked authority to summarily impound any publication deemed a threat to public order or national security under the Mass Media Proclamation.[66] ARTICLE 19 was furthermore concerned about the control reinforced by a state monopoly over printing presses through the state-owned printing enterprise.[67] JS3 indicated that, in April 2012, an edict was issued to ban any publication that it broadly deemed to violate the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.[68]

45. ARTICLE 19 indicated that, although the Mass Media Proclamation established a legal framework for the right of access to information, ministerial guidelines were not published to outline how the access to information law could be actualised.[69] JS3 raised similar concerns.[70]

46. ARTICLE 19 also stated that the Criminal Code, incorporated into the Mass Media Proclamation, contained a number of ambiguous provisions that were not compatible with international standards on freedom of expression, and severely undermined the freedom of all people to criticise the State or its officials.[71]

47. According to HRCO, the population of Ethiopia was eighty million, however only nineteen newspapers were in circulation. There were no privately owned radio or television stations.[72] JS4 stated that at least five newspapers were forced to close in 2012, among them, two were Muslim newspapers.[73] HRW stated that radio stations, particularly those broadcasting in Amharic and Afan Oromo (Oromiffa), were routinely jammed.[74]

48. JS4 stated that, in the wake of the Arab spring, Ethiopia had intensified its control over the internet. A wide range of national and international news websites, blogs, and sites

of national and international human rights organizations were inaccessible.[75] ARTICLE 19, JS2, and JS3 raised similar concerns.[76] Reporters without Borders (RSF-RWB) indicated that there was only one state-owned internet service provider and that only about 0.5 per cent of the population was online.[77] JS4 stated that Proclamation No. 761/2012 on Telecom Fraud Offences also severely limited freedom of expression by bringing social media under the ambit of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.[78] JS3 raised similar concerns.[79]

49. RSF-RWB indicated that many journalists still lived in fear following the 2005 post-election crackdown, in which a score of newspaper editors and publishers had been arrested.[80] The laws on media provided for long prison sentences for those found guilty of defamation or publishing false information, as well as for those found guilty of "terrorist activities" under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.[81]

50. JS3 reported that Ethiopia was holding journalists from a neighbouring country's state television since 2007 without charge or trial. Their whereabouts, legal status and health were unknown.[82]

51. JS3 stated that correspondents of a foreign broadcast institute were detained in 2012.[83] The authorities also denied the press independent access to sensitive parts of the country, including the eastern region of Ogaden and the northwest region of Gambella.[84] Several organizations indicated that Ethiopia had arrested two foreign journalists and sentenced them to 11 years in prison for trying to visit and report on the situation in Ogaden.[85] ARM highlighted that there was no single newspaper in Ogaden and all media in the Somali region was owned by the Federal Government or the Regional State.[86] JS3 recommended that Ethiopia eliminate restrictions on the freedom of movement of independent journalists in areas where allegations of human rights abuses persisted.[87]

52. JS4 stated that, on 14 September 2011, prominent journalist and human rights defender, Eskinder Nega was arrested in Addis Ababa, shortly after writing an article condemning the government use of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation to persecute those who express dissenting views. After being held in incommunicado detention without access to a legal counsel for several months, he and 23 others were charged with terrorism and treason in November 2011. He was convicted on terrorism charges and sentenced to 18 years in prison in July 2012. JS4 noted that the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention had called for his immediate release, determining that the Government had violated his fundamental rights to freedom of expression and due process. In May 2013, Ethiopia's Supreme Court upheld his 18-year prison sentence.[88] A number of other organizations also raised similar concerns for Eskinder Nega,[89] as well as for Reeyot Alemu, winner of the 2013 UNESCO-Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize, who was also one of the journalists convicted under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.[90]

53. A number of organizations highlighted that Ethiopia had restricted the activities of civil society as a result of the passage of the Charities and Societies Proclamation in 2009. Human rights organizations had limited their mandates to comply with the law. Many, including human rights defenders and lawyers, had fled the country for fear of persecution.[91] HRW was concerned that, since 2009, there had been a dramatic reduction in the number of independent organizations working on human rights issues.[92]

54. ARTICLE 19 stated that the Charities and Societies Proclamation only allowed "Ethiopian Charities and Societies" to engage in human rights activities and related social justice or political programmes. The definition of what "Ethiopian Charities and Societies" means was narrow, and excluded entities that receive 10 per cent or more of their funding from foreign sources.[93]

55. JS4 stated that, under the Charities and Societies Proclamation, CSOs were required to disclose the identity of all donors. Further, organizations wishing to hold a national fundraising event were required to secure permission from the Charities and Societies

Agency, the government organ tasked with overseeing adherence to the Charities and Societies Proclamation.[94] The Charities and Societies Agency was also permitted to investigate the activities of CSOs by searching their property.[95] Furthermore, it had the power to suspend or revoke the license of a registered CSO.[96]

56. JS6 stated that Ethiopia had frozen bank accounts of HRCO and the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) applying the Charities and Societies Proclamation retroactively and stating that the funds they had received in the past were foreign funds and could not therefore be used by them as Ethiopian charities.[97] In February 2012, the Charities and Societies Agency upheld an earlier decision to freeze the bank accounts of these two human rights organizations. HRCO and EWLA appealed this decision to the High Court, but to no avail.[98] AI, EWHRA, and JS4 also raised similar concerns.[99]

57. HRCO reported that CSOs faced further obstacles with a provision prohibiting organizations to spend more than 30 per cent of their budget on administrative costs. According to the guidelines issued by the Charities and Societies Agency, programme related expenses for transport, consulting, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, salaries, payments to trainers and experts were considered administrative costs. JS4 and JS6 raised similar concerns.[100]

58. A number of organizations recommended, inter alia, that Ethiopia repeal or amend the Charities and Societies Proclamation and take legislative and policy measures to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society to operate free from hindrance and insecurity; revise the interpretation by the Charities and Societies Agency of the 30/70 per cent provision; lift prohibitions for CSOs to generate foreign income; and allow HRCO and EWLA access to their frozen funds.[101]

59. JS6 noted reports of obstructions by government security forces on the exercise of freedom of assembly by political parties and civic groups.[102] JS2 stated that, in the past five years, peaceful demands by Oromo university students for improving learning and teaching environments on different campuses had ended up in the imprisonment of more than one thousand students.[103]

60. EWHRA stated that the severe restrictions on access to information, arbitrary detention of human rights activists, civil society and opposition leaders had compromised the electoral environment.[104] In the Parliamentary Election of 2010, the ruling party won with 99.6 per cent of the vote. The Government limited political rights, freedom of expression and association in the run up to the 2010 national elections.[105]

61. JS6 stated that women held 152 out of 547 seats (27.8 per cent) in the House of Peoples' Representatives (HoPR). The representation of women in regional councils was much lower. There was no woman from opposition parties in the HoPR. Furthermore, women continued to be underrepresented in senior positions in the Government, the judiciary and the diplomatic service. Only three out of 23 ministers were women. Systematic barriers still hampered women from taking decision-making positions.[106]

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

62. JS6 recommended that Ethiopia implement sound economic policies to address inflation and unemployment and improve the poor labour market conditions for women in both rural and urban areas.[107]

63. AHR noted reports that Oromos were arbitrarily denied business licenses on a frequent basis. Substantial discrimination in government and academic employment had been reported.[108]

64. AHR stated that, through the villagization programme, many of the displaced families were left without an avenue to pursue employment. Villagers who relied on

farming as means of survival had been sent to areas consisting of unfertile lands. These areas also lacked adequate infrastructure for those displaced to obtain other employment.[109]

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

65. MRG stated that most villagers, who had been forced to relocate due to the villagization programmes, were without health and education facilities, clean water and adequate food, despite the Government's promise to provide basic services and resources in the new village.[110] AHR raised similar concerns.[111]

66. EWHRA stated that, since 2012, ethnic Amharas had been subjected to forcible eviction from Guraferda Bench-Maji in the SNNPR as well as from the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Western Ethiopia. According to EWHRA, thousands might have been evicted.[112]

7. Right to health

67. JS6 reported wide urban-rural disparity in the distribution of health facilities, too expensive services, poor facilities, and shortage of drugs. The sector also suffered from depletion of trained manpower, as medical professionals migrate due to low salaries and working conditions.[113] JS6 recommended that Ethiopia allocate adequate budget to improve the quality, affordability and accessibility of drugs and medical facilities.[114]

68. AHR stated that, without access to proper infrastructure or basic necessities such as clean water, the population relocated due to the villagization programmes had been subject to high rates of infant mortality as well as respiratory infections and diarrhea.[115]

8. Right to education

69. JS6 recommended that Ethiopia implement proper policies and strategies to improve quality of education and access to education in pastoralist areas and enact a law to make primary education free and compulsory to implement Ethiopia's obligation under CRC.[116]

70. AHR reported that the lack of access to education in rural areas had been felt more strongly by the disadvantaged ethnic groups subject to the villagization programmes.[117]

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

71. HRCO stated that, although the Constitution granted the right of ethnic groups to self-determination and governance, the federal structure had clustered numerous ethnic groups under one regional administration. Conflicts between ethnic groups had been reported in SNNPR.[118]

72. JS5 stated that the Constitution and legal system did not recognize the land rights of indigenous communities. All land was considered government owned and, although, according to law, all citizens could gain access to the land, it was a usufruct right, which gave rural people little security of tenure or protection against evictions. The Federal Government and the regional authorities retained absolute power to confiscate land for public interest and development programmes.[119]

73. A number of organizations expressed concerns about the villagization programmes.[120] MRG and JS5 reported that, since 2010, Ethiopia introduced the villagization programmes aimed at relocating 1.5 million people in four regions: Gambella, Afar, Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz.[121] The relocation was carried out with force in order to give way to foreign agricultural investors. There had been neither consultation with the indigenous communities nor compensation for the properties they had lost.[122] Some of the lands that the Government had leased out to investors were lands that had significant cultural and religious values for the indigenous communities. Consequently, indigenous

communities were denied sacred grounds upon which they conducted their cultural and religious festivities.[123]

74. MRG, SI and JS5 reported that those who had refused to move to the new village sites had been arrested, beaten, tortured and some killed.[124] Villagization programmes also encouraged the instances of rape and sexual violence against women in many villages.[125]

75. MRG recommended that Ethiopia immediately halt its villagization programmes until it had put in place consultation channels and compensation guidelines; allow residents forcefully displaced to return to their old farms and continue their livelihood; ensure that forcibly relocated indigenous communities are compensated; allow the indigenous communities to use their communal lands in accordance with their traditional resource management systems; and prosecute or institute disciplinary proceedings against all government and military officials implicated in human rights violations associated with villagization.[126]

76. SI stated that Ethiopia had violated the rights of the tribal peoples of the Lower Omo valley ("Peoples of the Lower Omo") in pursuit of the Gilgel Gibe III Dam and the Kuraz Sugar Project. These numbered at least 90,000 persons, who were mostly agro-pastoralists.[127] Their way of life depended on the annual floods of the Lower Omo, and they moved within their traditional lands according to the flood cycle. When the Gibe III dam is complete, it will eliminate the annual floods forever.[128] The refusal to consult the Peoples of the Lower Omo about Gibe III or the Kuraz Project was a violation of their right to self-determination.[129]

77. SI recommended that Ethiopia give legal effect to the right of pastoralists under the Constitution not to be displaced from their own lands and take practical steps to ensure that the Peoples of the Lower Omo will not be required to move to any new village without their free prior and informed consent.[130]

10. Internally displaced persons

78. JS6 indicated that thousands of people were reportedly internally displaced due to ethnic conflicts over access to resources and land, and conflicts between insurgent movements and the Government, especially in the Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali regions. However, there was no adequate information on the scale of displacement. No comprehensive national survey on internally displaced persons (IDPs) had been conducted, and there was no specialized government body designated to handle IDP matters because the Government had not recognized the problem and given it due attention.[131]

79. JS6 continued that support to IDPs was often late, inadequate and intermittent. This was seen in the case of thousands of Amhara peasants who were displaced from the SNNPR, Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz regions after being illegally evicted from their lands by local and regional officials.[132] HRCO raised similar concerns[133] and recommended that Ethiopia respect the basic principles of the Kampala Convention to protect and indemnify the displaced communities.[134]

11. Human rights and counter-terrorism

80. A number of organizations were concerned that the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation had frequently been used to arbitrarily arrest journalists, bloggers and members of political opposition parties. They were particularly concerned about the broad definition of terrorism provided therein.[135]

81. ARTICLE 19 was concerned that the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation allowed critical reporting to be penalised where there was no threat to national security; ambiguous offences included the "moral support of" and "encouraging of" "terrorist acts", granting the

State broad discretion to criminalise dissent where there was no direct call for engagement in terrorism; broad executive powers of surveillance, warrantless search, seizure, arrests and detention exposed journalists to harassment and intimidation.[136] HRCO stated that, under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation, punishment for "a publication likely to be understood as instigation of terrorism" went from 10 to 20-year-imprisonment sentences.[137]

82. HRW stated that 34 people, including 11 journalists and at least four opposition supporters, were known to have been sentenced under the law since late 2011 in what appeared to be politically motivated trials. The provision on pre-trial detention allowed suspects to be held in custody for up to four months without charge.[138] JS4 also raised similar concerns and stated that those detained under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation were reportedly subjected to torture and ill-treatment during their detention and interrogation.[139]

83. A number of organizations recommended that Ethiopia repeal or amend the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation, especially vague provisions that can be used to criminalize the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression and association; ensure that all legislation complies with international human rights standards; immediately cease harassment of journalists; and release those who were detained under the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation.[140]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, United States of America;
AHRE	Advocacy for Human Rights Ethiopia, Amsterdam, Netherlands;
AI	Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
ARM	African Rights Monitor, Alexandra, United States of America;
ARTICLE 19	Article 19, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
EWHRA	Ethiopian Women's Human Rights Alliance, Washington D.C., United States of America;
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
HRCO	Human Rights Council, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva, Switzerland;
IOWO	International Oromo Women's Organization, Washington D.C., United States of America;
JUBILEE	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax, United States of America;
MRG	Minority Rights Group, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders, Paris, France;
SI	Survival International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, The Hague, Netherlands.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Oromia Support Group (OSG), Malverne, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Oromia Support Group Australia (OSGA), Noble Park, Australia;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa (HRLHA), Toronto, Canada and Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR-Centre), Geneva, Switzerland;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Committee to Protect Journalists, New York, United States of America, and Freedom Now, Washington D.C., United States of America;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg, South Africa, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP), Kampala, Uganda, and Human Rights Council (HRCO), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Habitat International Coalition, Santiago, Chile, and Oakland Institute, Oakland, United States of America;
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: CSO Taskforce, consisting of Human Rights Council (HRCO), Vision Ethiopia Congress for Democracy (VECOD), Ethiopian Human Rights Service (EHRS), and Ye Ethiopia Ye Fiteh Seratoch Ma'ekel (Centre for Legal Pluralism in Ethiopia), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

National human rights institution:

EHRC	Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

[2] The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
OPs-ICCPR	Optional Protocols to ICCPR
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

[3] JS2, recommendation 9.
[4] HRCO, p. 5.
[5] HRW, p. 5.
[6] JS6, para. 1.1. See recommendation 97.1 in A/HRC/13/17.
[7] HRCO, p. 5.
[8] EHRC, pp. 4-6 / JS5, p. 6 / JS6, para. 1.2.
[9] JS6, para. 1.2.
[10] JS5, p. 6.
[11] JS6, para. 1.2.1.
[12] JS6, para. 1.2.2.
[13] JS6, recommendation, p. 8.
[14] AI, p. 2.
[15] AHR, p. 3.
[16] JS2, recommendation 3.
[17] JS6, para. 1.2.2.
[18] ARM, p. 3.
[19] HRW, p. 5 / JS3, p. 10 / JS4, para. 6.5.
[20] AHR, p. 4.
[21] AHR, p. 4.
[22] UNPO, p. 5.
[23] AHRE, pp. 1-2.
[24] MRG, p.1.
[25] SI, paras. 21-25.
[26] UNPO, p. 3.
[27] AI, p. 3.
[28] ARM, p. 2.
[29] AI, p. 3.
[30] ARM, p. 3.
[31] JS6, para. 3.
[32] IOWO, p. 2.
[33] HRW, p.3.
[34] AHR, p. 2.
[35] UNPO, p. 2.
[36] UNPO, p. 3.
[37] AI, p. 2 / HRCO, p. 4.
[38] HRW, p. 3.
[39] EHRC, p. 7.
[40] JS1, para. 23.
[41] AI, p. 5.
[42] AI, p. 3 / IOWO, p. 3 / UNPO, p.4 / JS1, para. 46.
[43] AI, p. 4.
[44] JS6, para. 2.2.6.
[45] JS6, para. 2.2.4.
[46] JS6, para. 2.2.1.
[47] JS6, paras. 2.2.2. and 2.2.3.
[48] GIEACPC, p. 1.

[49] MRG, para. 20.
[50] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
[51] JS6, para. 7.1.
[52] JS6, recommendations e) and f), p. 10.
[53] EWHRA, p. 5.
[54] JS1, para. 10.
[55] HRW, p. 1.
[56] HRW, p. 5.
[57] JS6, para. 3.
[58] JS6, recommendation, p. 5.
[59] JUBILEE, paras. 1, 3, and 16.
[60] EWHRA, p. 4.
[61] JS6, p. 7.
[62] EWHRA, p. 4 / HRW, p. 2 / JS2, paras. 12-14 / JS4, paras. 5.2-5.4.
[63] JUBILEE, para. 18.
[64] AHR, p. 3 / AI, p. 4 / ARTICLE 19, p. 1 / EWHRA, p. 5 / HRCO, pp. 2-3 / HRW, p. 1 / JUBILEE, para. 11 / MRG, recommendation 11 / RWB-RSF, p. 1 / JS2, para. 5 / JS3, para. 3 / JS4, paras. 3.1-4.5 / JS5, pp. 7-8 / JS6, pp.6-7
[65] ARTICLE 19, paras. 9-11.
[66] JS3, para. 11.
[67] ARTICLE 19, paras. 9-11.
[68] JS3, para. 10.
[69] ARTICLE 19, para. 17.
[70] JS3, para. 29.
[71] ARTICLE 19, para. 7.
[72] HRCO, para. 4.
[73] JS4, para. 4.3.
[74] HRW, p. 2.
[75] JS4, para. 4.4
[76] ARTICLE 19, para. 14 / JS2, paras. 7-8 / JS3, paras. 34-38.
[77] RSF-RWB, pp. 1-2.
[78] JS4, paras. 4.5. and 6.3.
[79] JS3, para. 39.
[80] RSF-RWB, pp. 1-2.
[81] RSF-RWB, p. 1.
[82] JS3, para. 19.
[83] JS3, para. 16.
[84] JS3, para. 18.
[85] AI, p. 3 / ARM, p. 3. / RSF-RWB, p. 3 / UNPO, p. 2.
[86] ARM, p. 3.
[87] JS3, p. 10.
[88] JS4, para. 3.6.
[89] AI, p. 4 / ARTICLE 19, p. 2 / EWHRA, p. 2 / HRCO, p. 3 / JS2, p. 3 / JS3, paras. 24-26 / JS4, p. 7 / JS6, p. 7.
[90] AI, p. 4 / ARTICLE 19, p. 2 / EWHRA, pp. 2-3 / HRCO, p. 2/ RSF-RWB, p. 3 / JS2, para. 5 / JS3, p. 7. / JS6, p. 7.
[91] AHR, p. 3 / AI, pp. 1-2 and 4 / ARTICLE 19, pp. 5-6 / ARM, p. 3 / EWHRA, pp. 2-3 / JUBILEE, para. 12 / HRCO, p. 1. / HRW, pp. 1-2 and 4 / MRG, recommendation 11 / JS2, paras. 41-43 and recommendation 7 / JS4, para. 2.1-2.9 and 6.1 / JS6, pp. 5-6.
[92] HRW, p.2.
[93] ARTICLE 19, para. 16.
[94] JS4, para. 2.5.
[95] JS4, para. 2.7.
[96] JS4, para. 2.8.
[97] JS6, para. 4.1.

[98] JS6, para. 4.1.
[99] AI, p. 2 / EWHRA, p. 3 / JS4, para. 2.9.
[100] JS4, para. 2.6 / JS6, para. 4.1.
[101] AI, p. 4 / ARM, p. 3 / ARTICLE 19, para. 18 / EWHRA, p. 6 / HRCO, p. 2 / HRW, p. 4 / MRC, recommendation 11 / JS2, recommendation 7 / JS4, para. 6.1 / JS6, recommendation, p. 6.
[102] JS6, para. 4.2.
[103] JS2, para. 10.
[104] EWHRA, p. 2.
[105] EWHRA, p. 3.
[106] JS6, para. 2.1.
[107] JS6, recommendation a), p. 10.
[108] AHR, p.4.
[109] AHR, p.4.
[110] MRG, para. 14.
[111] AHR, p. 2.
[112] EWHRA, p. 4.
[113] JS6, para. 6.2.
[114] JS6, recommendation b), p. 10.
[115] AHR, p. 2.
[116] JS6, recommendations c) and d), p. 10.
[117] AHR, p.4.
[118] HRCO, para. 10.
[119] JS5, pp. 1-2.
[120] AHR, p. 2 / EWHRA, p. 5 / HRCO, para. 11 / HRW, p. 1 / MRG, pp. 2-4 / SI, pp. 1-5 / JS2, paras. 18-31 / JS5, p. 3.
[121] MRG, para. 13/ JS5, p. 3.
[122] MRG, para. 13.
[123] MRG, para. 15.
[124] MRG, para. 17 / SI, para. 16 / JS5, p. 4.
[125] MRG, para. 19 / SI, para. 16.
[126] MRG, pp. 4-5.
[127] SI, paras. 1-2.
[128] SI, paras. 3-4.
[129] SI, paras. 21-25.
[130] SI, para. 26 (1) and (2).
[131] JS6, para. 7.2.
[132] JS6, para. 7.2.
[133] HRCO, para. 10.
[134] HRCO, p. 5.
[135] ARTICLE 19, para. 4 / JS4, paras. 3.1-3.6 / JS6, para. 3.5 / EWHRA, p. 2 / HRCO, para. 5 / HRW, p. 1 / JUBILEE, para. 12 / RSF-RWB, p. 4/.
[136] ARTICLE 19, para. 4.
[137] HRCO, para. 4.
[138] HRW, p. 1.
[139] JS4, para. 3.5.
[140] AI, p. 5 / ARTICLE 19, para. 18 / EWHRA, p. 6 / HRCO, p. 4 / HRW, p. 4 / MRG, recommendation 11/JS2, p. 11 / JS3, p. 10 / JS4, paras. 6.2 – 6.4 / JS5, p. 8 / RWB-RSF, p. 5 /.